

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

## TELESCOPIC PHILANTHROPY.

If charity, as the old proverb says, "should begin at home," should not that still wider form of charity implied in the diffusion of the beneficent truths of Christianity into the minds and hearts of the people begin at home also? Why should missions be sent to the remotest corners of the earth—to Patagonia and Terra del Fuego—when there is barbarism as fierce, vice as deplorable, and ignorance as dense in the purlieus of Bethnal-green and Limehouse? Why should the naked savage, ten thousand miles away, claim the care that can be more cheaply as well as more effectually employed upon the half-clad savage in the back slums of London? These questions have been often asked. Satire and remonstrance have alike been brought into requisition to induce good old ladies and pious young ones, and the ministers of the gospel whose eloquence extracts the annual subscriptions and church and chapel door donations from their pockets, to lay down the evangelical telescope and ply the microscope instead. It cannot be said that either such remonstrances or such ridicule have been altogether in vain. Home missions have increased in popularity and usefulness, and foreign missions, though still flourishing, have ceased to monopolise the good wishes or the guineas of zealous Christians. Those who desire to see what an expenditure of time, money, energy and philanthropy but too often takes place without any other results than utter failure, not always unaccompanied by the suffering and misery of those who are employed in the cause, in consequence of the romantic fondness of people with good intentions for the christianisation of savages, have but to read the report of the recent law case of Snow against Ramsden. A deplorable case it is; but if the publicity given to it shall divert a single guinea from Patagonia, Terra del Fuego, or "Borri-a-boulah-gah," and send it to fertilise the moral and spiritual wastes of our own country, the record will not altogether be useless to the cause of civilisation.

We have no desire to discuss the merits of the case as between the plaintiff and the defendants. We wish merely to show from the statements made at the trial itself, and from some other circumstances connected with it that have come to our knowledge, how little the good people of England who subscribe to missions for the evangelisation of savages know about the business they undertake, and how utterly they throw away their cash and their good intentions, both of which might find such abundant scope for beneficial activity under their very noses.

The Patagonians are a fine and stalwart race, of far above the average mental capacity of the aborigines of South America. The mission dispatched several years ago under Captain Allan Gardiner, of the Royal Navy, to convert them to Christianity, failed miserably. The gallant Captain and his comrades in the enterprise, having been expelled by the Fuegians, were literally starved to death on an inhospitable coast, where they were left without adequate provisions, or any means of obtaining them. Undeterred by this failure, another expedition was planned shortly afterwards, of which a Mr. Parker Snow was appointed the captain. A small schooner, having been built for the purpose, and named the *Allan Gardiner*, after the unhappy martyr of the first expedition, set sail for the Falkland Islands. The captain's instructions were to find two natives named Billy Button and Cassimoora, who had been in England, and to bring them to the Falkland

Islands, the proposed head-quarters of the mission, where these two men, and such others as they could induce to follow them, were to be instructed in Christian doctrine, with the view of being afterwards made instrumental in the conversion of their countrymen. But the Fuegians are of a far lower type of

humanity than the Patagonians;—a savage as well as an abject race, who, ignorant of the use of implements, hollow out the trunks of trees by means of fire to make their rude canoes, and who live in such habitual semi-starvation that, when a whale is stranded on the shore, they crawl into the carcase to eat the raw



"THE BARLEYFIELD."—BY G. E. HICKS.—IN WALLIS'S EXHIBITION, OLD WATER-COLOUR GALLERY.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 584.

flesh and entrails, and are but too often reduced to cannibalism in its most disgusting forms. A Fuegian who had helped to eat the body of his grandmother was asked why he did not kill his dog instead of the old woman? "Dog catch otter," was the reply; "old woman no can." To civilise this race the *Allan Gardiner*, as we are informed, took out materials for commencing a settlement and building houses; and a vessel of war, the *Dido*, afterwards brought out such a number of ploughs and other agricultural implements as virtually to incumber the ship; Captain Gardiner's first expedition having favoured the natives with large quantities of tracts in the English language. Whether the tracts were sown broadcast in Terra del Fuego we are not informed; nor do we know, supposing even that they were left among the natives, to what uses they were applied. Captain Snow and his party were not better received by the natives than their predecessors had been. The captain and the missionaries, who certainly by their own account were not sufficiently imbued with the Christian spirit to love each other, then turned their thoughts to the Falkland Islands. The missionaries and some other promoters of the scheme who were on board complained of the captain "because he did not pray enough," although there were public prayers three times a day; but neither captain nor missionaries, who thought so much of the efficacy of prayer, thought it worth their while to make themselves acquainted with the laws and ordinances of the Falkland Islands. The consequence was that when they arrived at Stanley, the capital of the islands, they found themselves in collision with the Governor, Mr. Rennie. That gentleman on reaching the Falkland Islands, in the winter of 1848, found a considerable number of South American Gauchos—many of them half-caste Indians—in a state of actual starvation, and destitute of employment, food, or shelter. Indeed, he feared that some of them had actually died from cold and want before he was fully aware of their misery. On inquiry he learnt that these unfortunates had been brought to the islands by some extensive cattle-farmers, who required their services for the capturing and management of the wild cattle of the islands during the summer; but, having no employment for them in the winter, they had been discharged totally unprovided to get through the winter as best they could, and he was obliged to support them from the scanty colonial funds. As a repetition of this state of things could not be permitted he submitted an "Alien" ordinance to the Legislative Council with provisions to the following effect:—That no shipmaster or settler should be allowed to land or leave on the islands any alien without entering into a bond of security to the amount of £20 that the alien should be re-exported or maintained free of charge on the colony. This ordinance passed the Council unanimously, and was confirmed by her Majesty's Government without alteration.

Prior to their interview with Mr. Rennie, and to their reception of this—to them utterly unexpected—information, the captain and missionaries had been cruising for nearly two months about the western portions of the Falkland Islands, and had, in fact, landed with a view of settling two men on Keppel Island, with materials to erect houses and stores, and a very limited supply of provisions. As Keppel Island is totally uninhabited, nearly one hundred and fifty miles from Stanley, without any communication with the human race except the remote chance that a vessel engaged in the seal-fishery may visit it once, or at the utmost twice, in the year, Governor Rennie very humanely and properly urged upon Captain Snow the necessity of sending adequate supplies to the two men he had left behind, and indicated—as we think very wisely—that if he failed to do so he might, in case either of the men died of neglect and starvation, be held guilty of manslaughter. Nor was this all. The Governor—whose philanthropy was quite as great as theirs, and whose wisdom was infinitely greater—asked how the natives whom it was proposed to bring to the Falkland Islands were to be procured? One of the missionaries replied, "I suppose we must buy them from the chiefs." The Governor, as in duty bound, after this *naïve* admission, cautioned them in the strongest terms to be careful under such circumstances that they did not subject themselves to a charge of kidnapping—if not of something worse—if they brought away any of these miserable savages without their own consent. These accumulated difficulties—every one of which ought to have been foreseen and provided against if the leaders and promoters of the enterprise had had any sufficient knowledge of practical business—were fatal to the scheme. Although Captain Snow afterwards returned to Terra del Fuego and found "Billy Button," that highly respectable savage absolutely refused to come away, or to be christianised any further. What became of the men left on Keppel Island we are not told; but the expedition speedily afterwards came to a natural though ignominious end. Captain Snow was dismissed by the representative of his employers, and found his way to England, to sue the mission for breach of contract. As we said before, we do not enter into the case as between Captain Snow and his employers. We only allude to the subject at all to show the benevolent persons who burn with zeal to christianise the world how much easier and simpler it would be if they would give their guineas to christianise their fellow-countrymen. Half the money uselessly squandered in Patagonia and Terra del Fuego might have borne the Gospel truth to a thousand "City Arabs" in London, and aided them to bear the hardships of a severe winter. What is wanted is the philanthropic microscope to look at the misery which is at our feet, and not the telescope that has so wide a range as to be unable to discover any fitting objects nearer than Patagonia.

A mail for the Cape of Good Hope will be made up in London on the 20th inst., for conveyance by her Majesty's steam-ship *Urgent*, which is expected to leave Portsmouth on the 21st. Letters and newspapers intended to be forwarded by this mail must be specially addressed "By H.M.S. *Urgent*."

Amongst the Indian and Australian mails which arrived in London via Marseilles on Thursday week was a mail from Grand Cairo. This is the first time a mail has been made up for England in the capital of Egypt.

Through the death, recently, of an old lady of the name of Lara, a reversion falls to the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, Bevis Marks, London, which cannot be less than £30,000, but which some estimate at £40,000. The property has been accumulating since 1821, the year in which her husband died, the childless widow having only been allowed £500 annually out of the interest.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

On Wednesday, at two o'clock, Prince Metternich presented his *lettres de créance* as Ambassador from the Austrian Court. Two court carriages and six conveyed the Ambassador and his suite to the Tuileries. At the Place de Carrousel a battalion of the Chasseurs of the Guard and a battalion of Infantry of the Line, with music and standard, were drawn up. The Chamberlain and the Master of the Ceremonies conducted the Ambassador into the *salle du trône*. Prince Metternich, in his speech to the Emperor, expressed his satisfaction at the happy re-establishment of good relations between Austria and France, and hoped that the ties uniting the two countries might become every day stronger. The Emperor's reply was most cordial. Prince Metternich was also presented to the Empress, and afterwards paid his first visit to the Ambassadors of England, Russia, and Spain.

The preparations for the Congress are proceeding; the chief countries have sent in their adhesion and named their Plenipotentiaries. The *Pays* announces that the Pope and the King of Naples have sent in their adhesion, and adds:—"The Congress is now constituted in principle. The unanimous adhesion to it proves that Europe knows how to appreciate and acknowledge the energetic and loyal policy of the Emperor, and allows us to press a satisfactory solution of the difficulties of the Italian question."

The Council of State is preparing a project of law reducing the customs duties, more especially on articles of primary necessity.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress received on Wednesday the Prince of Orange.

M. Mon, the Spanish Ambassador, left Paris on Tuesday for Madrid. He will return to Paris to assist at the Congress.

The Prussian Ambassador, Count Poutalas, has left for Berlin, in consequence of a telegram received from his Government. He is expected to return in time to be present at the diplomatic reception on New Year's Day.

Thursday's *Moniteur* contains the following:—"Yesterday Prince Jerome Napoleon was attacked with inflammation of the lungs. His state is very grave, and causes serious apprehensions. The Emperor and the Empress have visited his Imperial Highness."

The *France Centrale*, published at Blois, which had received a "warning" from Government, has received a second warning for having protested against the first one.

The trial of the Lemoines for infanticide terminated on Sunday. The jury acquitted Angelina Lemoine, but found her mother guilty, with extenuating circumstances. The sentence was twenty years' hard labour. Madame Lemoine has lodged an appeal against her sentence before the Court of Cassation.

"It is in contemplation," says the *Algérie Nouvelle*, "to fortify the ports of Algeria, and from twelve to fourteen millions are to be devoted to the purpose. The Government is said to have fixed on the roadstead of Bugia as the point of concentration for the French squadrons on the northern coast of Africa, and the vessels which may be lying there in a well-sheltered anchorage will be protected by several strong forts. Algiers, Philipville, and Bona, are also to be fortified."

### ITALY.

The nomination of the Chevalier de Joctea as Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Sardinia to the Court of Vienna has been decided upon.

The Provisional Government of Tuscany has, by allowing a discount, collected in advance the land tax for 1860, amounting to between six and seven millions of francs.

General Fanti, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Central Italy, issued a notification at Bologna on the 3rd inst., intimating that, as the enemies of the present Government are actively engaged in attempting to induce the troops to desert or to mutiny, all those guilty of such offence shall be tried by court-martial according to the existing laws of Sardinia.

### SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The Spanish Government has given orders for a levy of 50,000 men in January next.

Another sharp engagement between the Moors and Spaniards in the neighbourhood of Ceuta testifies the unabated vigour of the opposition offered to the operations of Marshal O'Donnell. On the morning of Friday, the 9th inst., the Moors made two successive attacks on the redoubts held by the Spanish troops, and the second one at least must have been made on a large scale, as 10,000 men of the 2nd Spanish corps were engaged in repelling it. The Spanish General estimates the Moorish loss at 300 killed and 1000 wounded; but a Moorish account, if one were obtainable, would no doubt notably diminish the figures. The "approximate" loss of the Spaniards is declared to be 288 killed and wounded, including the disproportionate number of 30 officers.

On the 11th the 3rd corps d'armée embarked at Malaga. Immediately on the arrival of the flotilla at Ceuta the Spanish were to take the offensive, and offer battle to the enemy. Cholera had diminished in the encampment. A despatch from Madrid of the 13th says that the 3rd corps d'armée has disembarked at Ceuta. It states, also, that General Prim has been attacked on the road to Tetuan, and that the Moors were repulsed with great loss, the Spaniards having forty killed and wounded.

General O'Donnell has issued orders enforcing the precautions necessary to be observed by the troops on the march and in the field. He desires them not to lose sight of the fact that "the Moors make no prisoners. That every individual taken by them is first tortured, then put to death without pity, and his bleeding limbs carried about as trophies among these savage tribes." He also informs his army that "they are to respect the lives and properties of the persons who may receive the army pacifically, especially the aged, the women, and children. That the same rule must be observed in action with regard to the wounded and prisoners, even should the enemy act otherwise; and, with becoming pride, O'Donnell observes, "a civil and illustrious nation, as we are, ought never, even in a war of just reprisals, to imitate the ferocious instincts of the savage tribes who frequent the African soil."

A holy war has been proclaimed throughout the empire of Morocco, which will bring thousands of armed Moors to the seaboard towns to defend their country.

### BELGIUM.

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives, in its sitting on Friday, the 9th inst., terminated the discussion of the budget of ways and means. The important incident of the sitting was the declaration made by the Minister of Finance that he intended to present in the course of the Session a bill to modify the customs tariff, carrying out to its full extent the reforms already commenced by recent laws. The Chamber appeared well satisfied with the promise held out by the Government, and several members who had given notice of their intention to speak on that chapter abstained from doing so. The budget was then adopted unanimously by 79 votes.

### PRUSSIA.

Count Schwerin, Minister of the Interior and leader of the constitutional Liberals, was re-elected last Saturday at Berlin as member of the Prussian Landtag, by the enormous majority of 270 out of 271 votes. The electors then signed a declaration in favour of the famous resolutions of Eisenach, tending to establish the unity of Germany under Prussian leadership.

### AUSTRIA.

The *Imperial Law Gazette* of Tuesday publishes a decree ordering the payment of the interest of the national loan, falling due on and after the 1st of January next, to be effected in silver, as formerly.

The *Dresden Journal* has published a summary of the circular despatch sent by the Austrian Cabinet to its Envys at foreign Courts, along with the letters of invitation to the European Congress. According to this summary, Count Rechberg declares that the restoration of the exiled Italian Dukes and the re-establishment of Papal authority in the Romagna are the first objects to be attained by the Congress, into which the representatives of Tuscany, Modena, and Parma ought to be admitted as soon as those countries "have returned to a normal condition."

A letter from Vienna in the *Prussian Gazette* says:—"The Government appears more and more resolved not to allow the agitation in

Hungary, which has suddenly arisen, to continue. It has ordered the 5th corps d'armée, which is now in Italy, to proceed to Hungary, to be at the disposition of Archduke Albert.

### DENMARK.

The *Dagbladet* announces that Prince Christian of Denmark has refused the post of Governor of Holstein offered to him, and that the Government has in consequence given up the project.

Fifty-eight of the principal members of the Diet have presented an address of confidence to the former President of the Ministry, M. von Hall. This address involves a vote of censure on the present President of the Ministry, M. Rottwitt.

### SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

It is announced that the coronation of the King will take place at Stockholm on May 3, next year, his Majesty's birthday, and in Drontheim on August 5, the birthday of the Queen. The King was to leave Stockholm on the 9th instant, and was expected at Christiania on the 13th.

A nobleman proposed to the Swedish Diet that every young lady who has arrived at the age of fifteen should be at liberty to choose her husband without the consent of her parents, whereupon another nobleman declared that in such a case the whole of Sweden would soon become Mormonised. There is a bill under discussion, which has received general favour, charging the clergy with the absolute control of all publications sold by hawkers, and inflicting punishment upon every layman who may venture to discuss religious matters without being previously authorised by a clergyman.

### TURKEY.—THE SUEZ CANAL PROJECT.

Letters from Constantinople to the 7th inst., by the way of Marseilles, announce positively that on the preceding Thursday M. Thouvenel remitted a note to the Porte containing an official demand for a firman favourable to the Suez Canal project of M. de Lesseps. The Ambassadors of Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Sardinia simultaneously supported that demand according to their instructions. A Council of Ministers was then held. Fuad Pacha confessed that he had personally engaged himself to refuse the authorisation to the canal project. The Grand Vizier declared he would not recognise such engagements. After a stormy discussion the Ministers agreed to request the Powers which had made the above demand to come to an understanding with England on the matter. Sir Henry Bulwer had been received by the Sultan, and had numerous conferences with the Ministers.

The Circassians continued to emigrate in great numbers.

The Envoy of Prince Daniel of Montenegro has been assassinated.

### UNITED STATES.

The most exciting topic in the United States, at the departure of the last mail received in England, was the approaching execution of Brown and his accomplices in the Harper's Ferry affair. Governor Wise, of Virginia, had ordered out a large military force to overawe any attempt at rescue that might be threatened. A proposition had also been started to establish martial law. Brown had expressed an entire resignation in his fate. Money was being liberally distributed in the northern and western States to support his family.

Washington Irving, the celebrated author, is dead.

An association is in course of formation throughout California for the purpose of debarring the Chinese from all employment except such as is of a menial character.

All feeling and excitement in regard to the controversy about the Island of San Juan seem to have nearly died out; and it was thought General Scott would initiate an amicable adjustment between the two Governments. General Harney had quitted the territory.

**CUBA.**—Havannah dates are to the 26th of November. General Serano, the new Captain-General of Cuba, had arrived out, and had been inaugurated at Havannah with considerable splendour.

A church is about to be erected by the Russian Government near Inkerman, the funds for which are supplied by the sale of the cannon balls which have been picked up at Inkerman and Sebastopol.

Mr. Edward Macready, a son of the eminent tragedian, has made his débüt as *Claude Melnotte*, in "The Lady of Lyons," at the Ballarat Theatre, but not with particular success.

Paris papers state that the French Government has ordained the systematic gathering of seaweed from the rocks of Normandy and Brittany, to serve as wadding for artillery, for which it serves admirably.

The Brussels *Nord* emphatically contradicts the assertion that the Chinese Government had summoned Russia to evacuate the territory washed by the Amoor.

**THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION.**—In Saturday's sitting of the Federal Diet, the committee on the affairs of Electoral Hesse was increased by the appointment of representatives of Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, and Saxony.

Mr. Tarrant, the editor of the *Friend of China*, has been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in Hong-Kong gaol for a libel on the late Colonial Secretary, Colonel Caine. The punishment in this case, the climate and other contingencies being taken into account, is represented as almost tantamount to a sentence of death.

The *Presse* states that in the districts of Solferino and San Martino there is usually a good deal of distress about this season, but that this year the poor of those neighbourhoods have found profitable occupation as *ciceroni* to English, American, and other tourists, to show them where the King stood, where the Emperor, and where Marshal So-and-So.

It is stated that the Chamber of Commerce of Calais has received a letter from the Minister at Paris, to the effect that the projected railway between Calais and Boulogne will be commenced in the spring of 1860. It is expected that this railway will be opened within eighteen months from the date of its commencement.

So scarce is coin in Finland that a correspondent of the *Daily News* says that at a fair held at Jacobstad, in the Gulf of Bothnia, the tradespeople and peasantry were so inconvenienced by the want of small coins that they employed penny buns, which circulated as coppers from man to man during the days of the fair.

An event rare in theatrical annals occurred a few days ago at Berlin. M. Ischiesche, of the opera of that city, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his débüt. He is a bass singer, and has still a fine voice. The Prince Regent made him a pecuniary present, his fellow-performers presented him with a testimonial, and the bands of the two regiments of the guard played before his house.

As a man was engaged in sinking a few days ago a well at St. Pierre-en-Noaille, near Roanne (Loire), a heavy fall of earth took place and rendered egress impossible. The local authorities immediately took measures for extricating him; and, after twenty-six hours' labour, by a number of men, he was got out uninjured, the earth having fallen in such a manner as to form a sort of arch over him.

M. de Lamartine's paternal estate of Monceaux, near Macon, is advertised for sale by auction at the Chamber of Notaries in Paris on the 7th of February next. The upset price is fixed at 1,000,000 francs. The French papers publish on behalf of M. de Lamartine a contradiction of the report, which, it seems, has been circulated, that he proposes to deliver public lectures. He had arrived in Paris from Macon, and is working at his serial, the *Entretiens Littéraires*.

Sir James Macaulay, late Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Upper Canada, died very suddenly on Saturday, Nov. 26. In the morning he attended a meeting of convocation in Osgoode Hall, where he was re-elected treasurer of the Law Society. During the proceedings he felt unwell, left in a cab, and almost immediately after reaching his residence, left, the immediate cause of his death being disease of the heart.

**REJOICINGS IN CAIRO.**—A letter from Alexandria states that for some days past the Viceroy of Egypt has been much engaged at Cairo with festivities of welcome to his little son, Toussoun Pacha, who has just returned from his usual summer excursion to Europe. Little Toussoun Pacha is now about seven years of age. He has acquired from his English nurse, and through his frequent visits to England, a perfect knowledge of our language, which, indeed, he speaks more fluently than his mother tongue. He has just now been placed under the charge of an English tutor.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—Business continues in a healthy state; but stocks have increased in some articles to an extent much above the wants of the colony. The pastoral interests have encountered hardships and losses from great drought. The Governor of the colony has left Adelaide to make explorations in the northern districts. The Parliament is in recess. Respecting the mineral resources of the colony, the *South Australian Advertiser* remarks:—"The whole province teems with mineral wealth, and, although lack of coal we are unable at present to turn to advantage our rich iron ores, the loss is abundantly compensated in the marvellous diffusion and extraordinary richness of our copper."

## LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday) morning:—

PARIS, Thursday.—Prince Jerome Napoleon has passed a good night, and to-day his health was improving.

CORFU, Dec. 10 (via Trieste).—The Lord High Commissioner has opened the Ionian Parliament, and in his speech announced numerous measures of Administrative reform.

DRESDEN, Thursday.—According to a letter from Paris published in the official Dresden journal, the belligerent Powers only would be represented at the approaching Congress by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs, the remaining Powers would send other Plenipotentiaries.

MADRID, Dec. 14.—Yesterday the Spanish expeditionary army was reinforced by 4000 infantry and 6000 cavalry. It is stated that in all the combats which have at present taken place the Moors have lost 5000 men. Cholera prevails fearfully at Tetuan.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and two codicils of the Right Hon. Lord Patrick James Herbert Crichton Stuart, commonly called Lord James Stuart, M.P. for Ayrshire, and Lord Lieutenant of the county of Bute, late of Whitehall-place, were proved in London on the 12th of December, by Lieutenant-Colonel James Frederick Crichton Stuart, M.P., his son, the sole executor. The personalty in the United Kingdom was sworn under £45,000. To his daughter he has bequeathed £10,000, and £600 a year; to his younger son £20,000, and has left him the gold watch he usually wore. To his eldest son he has left the residue of his property, real and personal. Lady Stuart has a provision under settlement. Several of his relatives are named to whom he wishes some article from his effects should be selected by them as a mark of his regard, and that Lady Stuart may receive a sum of £200, to be laid out in charity at her discretion, and that she will select a carriage for herself, and any furniture she pleases.

The will and codicil of Sir Thomas Isaac Horsley Carteis, Knight Bachelor of Great Britain, were administered to in the London Court of Probate by a legatee, Mrs. Emily Curteis Rogers, owing to the death of the sole executor, John Brooke, Esq., of Berry Hall, Old Walsingham. He has bequeathed his residence called the Villa Twyford, near Foulsham, Norfolk, to the daughter of his executor. He has left to a few friends some small legacies. Bequeaths to his old servant Henry Shorting his sword and wearing apparel, and a sum of £10. He gave particular directions that his coffin should not be finally closed till he had been dead eight days, having a great horror of being buried alive, believing that such has often occurred; his armorial bearings and helmet of knighthood to be engraved on a mural tablet; also directs that the old pictures of his grandfather and grandmother Horsley, and the old crayon portraits of himself and his deceased sister, shall be taken out of the frames and burnt; but that the large pictures of himself and his sister should be placed on the walls of the great chamber at Berry Hall.

The will of the Reverend George Nicholas Dealtry, M.A., Rector of Outwell, was proved in the London Court of Probate by his son-in-law, John Fraser Macqueen, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, the sole executor. He wished to be buried by the side of his wife, in the family vault in the chapel called Beaupré Chapel, in the church of Outwell, and a marble tablet on the wall of the chapel should record his death, corresponding with one there. He has left liberal legacies to all his servants. The residue of his property he has bequeathed to his son-in-law, Mr. Macqueen. His freehold and other estates are held under settlement. The will is dated the 25th of January, 1859.

It is rumoured in political circles that a proposed scheme for a bill to amend the representation of the people in Parliament, approved by some of the most distinguished members of the Conservative connection, will be published in the *Constitutional Press Magazine* for January.

Some Bremen burghers have raised the question whether the law of war, which, subject to certain necessary limitations, recognises the inviolability of private property on land, should not be extended to property on the high seas; and it is pointed out that three years ago our present Premier announced his approval of that principle.

The judgment delivered by Sir Cresswell Cresswell in the case of *Yelverton v. Yelverton* will not, it is understood, have the effect of determining these extraordinary proceedings. Major Yelverton having established an Irish domicile for himself and wife, Mrs. Yelverton's friends have decided on taking immediate steps in the Irish courts of law to establish the validity of her marriage.

FIGHT BETWEEN A MAN AND A DOG.—A butcher, named Charles Van den Winckel, residing at Ninove, in Belgium, went a few days ago to Brussels, in consequence of a stupid bet, to fight with a large dog in that city. Winckel had before engaged in several combats of the kind, in which he had come off the conqueror; but in this case a different fate awaited him. At the commencement of the fight the dog, rendered furious by the blows it received from its antagonist, made a spring, and, seizing the man by the throat, laid him dead at its feet.

LEAD IN SNUFF.—When snuff is packed in lead, the metal is slowly acted upon by carbonic acid, which appears to be gradually evolved from the snuff, and the salt thus produced will penetrate some distance into the mass. Thus M. Wicke found, by analysis, 0.951 per cent of carbonate of lead in the inner mass of a sample, 2.748 per cent in its outer layer which had been in contact with the metal. It is thus possible for snuff-takers to introduce into their system a sufficient quantity of lead to produce mischievous results.

DUEL IN PARIS.—A dispute took place in one of the lobbies of the Opera on Monday evening which led to a hostile meeting between the Marquis de Gallifet and the Marquis de Lauriston. The adversaries fought with swords, and both were wounded. The Marquis de Gallifet was pierced through the right shoulder so badly as to be unable to continue the contest, which, however, the seconds had already determined should not proceed any further. The wounds, although severe, are not considered dangerous.

The new Federal law against enlistments for foreign service has just been applied for the first time in the Canton of Berne. The tribunal of the district has condemned a man named Bichsel, formerly a sergeant in the Neapolitan service, to one month's imprisonment, 100f. fine, and privation of civic rights during a period of one year, for having recruited men for Naples and Holland. A man named Moser has also been arrested in the district of Meudon on a charge of recruiting for the Neapolitan service. There were found on him 900f. in gold, and several letters compromising officers in the Neapolitan army.

THE NAVIES OF THE WORLD.—An elaborately-prepared return states the number of ships of all kinds—line-of-battle ships, frigates, corvettes, and sloops, surveying and small vessels, gun-boats, tenders, &c.—possessed by the various civilised nations of the world as follows:—England, 626; France, 448; Russia, 164; Sweden, 311 (principally small vessels); Norway, 143; Denmark, 120; the United States, 79; Holland, 139; Belgium, 7; Spain, 82; The Two Sicilies, 121; Austria, 135; Portugal, 37; Sardinia, 28; Prussia, 55; Greece, 26; Turkey, 49; Brazil, 27; Peru, 15; Chile, 5; Mexico, 9.

MEXICO.—Advices from Mexico are to the 19th ult. The Constitutionalists had lost at Queretaro twenty-one cannon and a large number of prisoners, including Generals Alvarez and Alpice and an American officer. The latter is reported to have been shot against the remonstrances of the British Minister. A battle had occurred at Indanang, in which four hundred men were killed and half the town was burnt. The Liberals were victorious. It was reported that a compromise had been proposed between Juarez, Robles, and Miramon—Juarez to be the Provisional President at Mexico, the Constitution of 1857 to be restored, and the law concerning Church property to be annulled.

A LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE IN THE STREETS OF CAIRO.—The British Government lately sent a traction locomotive engine to the Viceroy of Egypt. After receiving it, Said Pacha ordered the engineer to get up steam, and had the half-dozen carriages of the persons attending and his own attached to it; then, requesting them to get into their carriages, he started off with them—the locomotive at full speed—to the dismay of its unwilling passengers. They thus passed through the principal streets of Cairo, to the amazement of its Arab inhabitants, and through the Esquebe, or Grand Place, on the way to the Palace of Kazer-el-Nil. The carriages collected in front of Sheppard's Hotel to witness the scene were highly amused at this novel passenger train thus exhibited through the city of the Caliphs in the suite of its present ruler.

EMILE DE GIRARDIN'S pamphlet reappeared yesterday week, expurgated, however, of the passage which led to its seizure before publication. The author tells us in his preface that he had the choice either of not publishing at all, or risking a second publication of the "suspected passage," or to erase it silently, or to announce the erasure to his readers. He chose the latter alternative as the most "loyal," and so the production, such as it is, appears without those remarks on "political impunity" which were supposed to constitute an offence against the Emperor and his Government. M. Girardin complains that France has no policy; and he suggests, under that title, a series of arrangements for opening straits throughout the world. France is to aid England in keeping open the Black Sea on condition that England shall cede or dismantle Gibraltar, Malta, Corfu, Aden, and Perim. If not, M. Girardin would allow Russia to possess herself of the Dardanelles. This is a sample of M. Girardin's fustian; such is the manner in which the pamphleteer would cut or untie the knotty questions of which he tells us Europe is full.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The introduction of advertising pillars, called "illuminated indicators," in Cornhill has been successfully resisted by the inhabitants.

Another claim against the Polytechnic Institution, in respect of the accident last Christmas, was tried in the Court of Common Pleas on Monday, and resulted in a verdict of £300 against the proprietors.

The Lord Chancellor has ordered all the Chancery offices to be closed on the 26th instant, thus affording the clerks the benefit of a holiday on that day.

A stone commemorative of the establishment of a literary institution for working men was placed on Thursday evening by Mr. H. Gurney, in the presence of a considerable number of working men, in the hall of the institution, 237, Euston-road.

The following transfers will take place in the Police Courts upon the retirement of Mr. Long:—Mr. Hamill will be transferred from Worship-street to Marylebone Police Court; Mr. John Smith, stipendiary magistrate at Liverpool, will succeed Mr. Hammill.

A deputation from the parishes of Paddington and Marylebone waited upon Lord Palmerston yesterday week for the purpose of requesting his Lordship's interference against the destruction of shrubs and flower-beds in Hyde Park, which is at present being carried out. The Premier promised his best attention to the subject.

A lecture was delivered yesterday week at the Middle School, High-street, Peckham, by Dr. Yeats, the head of the establishment, on the Principles and Plans of Education in Switzerland. The address formed one of a course which is being delivered on the system and extent of instruction which prevail in the principal States of Europe and America.

In the Court of Exchequer, yesterday week, the owners of the ship *Sierra Nevada* obtained a verdict, with £40,000 damages, against the Mersey Docks Board, as compensation for injuries sustained by the vessel as she was attempting to enter the Wellington half-tide dock at Liverpool, some four years ago.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, James Moore was indicted for the murder of his wife at Finsbury, under the circumstances reported in this Journal last week. He was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and the Judge ordered him to be confined during her Majesty's pleasure.

In the Exchequer Court, on Monday, Mr. Bridger, proprietor of the Green Dragon, a tavern in Bishopsgate-street, sued Mr. Wingfield Baker, the unsuccessful Liberal candidate at the late election for South Essex, to recover payment for the use and occupation of certain rooms in the Green Dragon as committee-rooms, for meat, drink, and lodging supplied to the defendant and others, at his request, and on an account stated. The defendant simply pleaded never indebted, and it turned out to be only a dispute as to certain items, £108 having been paid, but the landlord claiming £64 more. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

THE SUPPOSED SUICIDE OF A GENTLEMAN AT AN HOTEL.—An inquest was held on Tuesday at the Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, relative to the circumstances attending the death of Mr. E. A. Lloyd, aged thirty-one, who was found dead in his bed at that hotel on Thursday week from the effects of prussic acid. It was deposed in evidence that the deceased was in the habit of carrying laudanum and prussic acid to allay the pain of an old wound received in the Crimea. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death from an overdose of a solution of prussic acid, taken medicinally to allay pain and procure sleep."

ASYLUM FOR FEMALE ORPHANS, WESTMINSTER-ROAD.—This charity (instituted 1758) held a special general court at the asylum, Westminster-road, on Monday, for the purpose of electing ten girls to be admitted into the establishment. Charles Evans, Esq., presided. The chairman, at the conclusion of an excellent speech, said he wished to call the attention of the assemblage, as well as of the public generally, to the necessary further support the asylum required in order to carry on and extend the work of an institution so valuable and in every way worthy of their support. Some other gentlemen addressed the meeting.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 920 boys and 918 girls (in all 1838 children) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-58 the average number was 1838.—The deaths in London in the week that ended last Saturday exhibit a small decrease on the numbers of the two previous weeks, which a little exceeded 1800, whilst that now given is 1289. In the ten years 1849-58 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1221. The deaths of last week were less by 5 than the number that would have occurred if the average rate of mortality for the first week of December had prevailed.

CHARTERHOUSE COMMEMORATION.—On Monday the Founder's Day was celebrated with more than usual éclat. Divine service was performed in the ancient chapel, the sermon being preached by the Bishop of London, who has recently been elected a governor. Afterwards the annual oration in Latin was delivered by Mr. Albert Eden Seymour, in the presence of a large number of Carthusians. In the evening a dinner took place in the large hall, under the presidency of the Venerable Archdeacon Hale, the Master, the stewards on the occasion being Lord Justice Turner, Sir E. A. H. Leet mere, Bart., the Rev. T. Collins, B.D., the Rev. S. R. Carter, B.D., the Rev. G. E. Jeff, M.A., and Mr. T. A. Stone. Several excellent speeches were delivered.

LAMBETH SCHOOL OF ART.—Encouraged by the success which has attended the establishment of a school of art in the very heart of Lambeth, inhabited by artisans engaged in the potteries and building trades, the chairman of the school, the Rev. R. Gregory, of St. Mary's Parsonage, is endeavouring to raise the necessary funds for building suitable premises for the school, which has hitherto been held in the national school at great inconvenience. With the view of obtaining the assistance of the Committee of Council on Education, Mr. W. Williams, M.P., and Mr. Roupell, M.P., with a deputation, have waited upon Earl Granville, and it is intended to form a committee of well-wishers to art-instruction to promote the object, as the immediate district of the school is too poor to raise the necessary funds.

NEW VESTRY-HALL AT CHELSEA.—The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new vestry-hall in the parish of St. Luke, Chelsea, was performed on Monday. The Right Hon. Viscount Chelsea, Mr. Tite, M.P., and several members of Parliament and other gentlemen being present. After a number of appropriate speeches the first stone was laid by Lord Chelsea, the usual formalities being attended to, and a glass jar containing coins and other things being placed under the stone. The estimated cost of the building is £5600, and its accommodation is very ample. The principal hall will measure 65 feet 6 inches by 40 feet, and be 30 feet in height, with elliptic ceiling, and with a gallery in one end, and is expected to provide sitting accommodation for 1500.

RECREATION FOR BOYS AFTER WORK-TIME.—A laudable effort is about to be made (says the *Times*) by a philanthropic clergyman of the metropolis to establish a small institution for the amusement and recreation of operative youths in the evening, after the hours of work, in the hope that its counteracting influence may induce boys to renounce those less innocent places of resort known to the police as penny theatres or "gaffs." It is intended at Christmas to open a room in the west central district, and therein to provide means of amusement, including games of chess and draughts, music and singing, exhibitions of various kinds, and interesting lectures. The musical department will, it is understood, be conducted for the most part by amateur ladies and gentlemen, who have kindly undertaken to perform occasionally at stated intervals. The founder of this new Boys' Home is the Rev. Henry White, Associate of King's College and Chaplain of the Savoy; and his plan is approved and, we believe, patronised by the Bishop of London and other influential personages.

A FIRE broke out early on Monday morning in the warehouses belonging to the firm of Messrs. Rock, Brothers, and Co., manufacturing wholesale and export stationers, Walbrook. The building was sufficiently large to enable 140 hands to work in it, and at the time of the outbreak many thousand reams of paper and other articles were stored in the various floors.

The premises were exceedingly old, they having been, according to the entabulation over the entrance, erected in 1668, two years after the Great Fire of London.

With all possible expedition ten engines of the brigade were in attendance; but before the firemen had time to get the engines into full working order the fire had seized upon the stock of paper, and rose to such an altitude that it brought out in strong relief the beautiful tracery of St. Stephen's Church, one of the masterpieces of Sir Christopher Wren; at the same time the light was so strong that the great transept of the Crystal Palace could be seen from the bridges. The warehouses with their contents were completely destroyed, but both were fortunately insured.

THE POOR SEAMSTRESS.—Under this heading we gave last week a painful exemplification of suffering and crime resulting from long credit in the case of Sarah Dyer, who was tried at the Middlesex Sessions for theft. Mr. Sleigh, who acted as counsel for Mrs. Dyer, states that, with two exceptions, her debtors have paid her sums so long overdue, and sought to make her some recompence for their "forgetfulness" by giving her additional employment. The poor creature is confined to her bed in a state of nervous fever, and is under constant medical treatment.—In a letter to the *Times* Sarah Dyer acknowledges the receipt of £34 17s. 6d., all the money due to her, adding—"Therefore I consider it a duty I owe to myself, and to those who may need assistance more than myself, in thanking the good and charitable who have volunteered pecuniary aid, to decline receiving further assistance by way of money. I feel that I have erred, and my solace will be, by future industry and repentance, to make amends, if possible, for my act of wrong." She adds that, with the exception of two, all those who previously employed her have promised their support for the future, and she tendered her thanks to all concerned for the benevolent commiseration shown her.

The metropolis was enveloped in a dense fog on Sunday last and several accidents, though none of a serious nature, took place.

Robert Bentley, F.L.S., &c., Lecturer on Botany in the Medical Colleges of the London, Middlesex, and St. Mary's Hospitals, has been appointed Professor of Botany in King's College, London.

On Wednesday afternoon Sir Henry Keating, the late Solicitor-General, and M.P. for Reading, was sworn in before the Lord Chancellor, in his private room, Lincoln's-Inn, as one of the Judges of the Common Pleas, in the room of the late Mr. Justice Crowder.

At Bow-street Police Court, on Tuesday, John Lawley, an omnibus conductor, was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment for behaving rudely to a passenger—allowing the omnibus to go a considerable distance at a rapid rate while the passenger was holding on with one hand and being dragged through the mud.

On Wednesday evening the thirteenth anniversary of the establishment of the Trinity Schools, Bethnal-green, and the second of the opening of the present school-room, was celebrated at the school, under the presidency of the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury. The report gave a favourable account of the progress of the schools.

The Surrey Music Hall being now opened on Sunday evenings for the performance of music, although chiefly sacred, Mr. Spurgeon has declined to preach there again. He will commence preaching on Sunday morning next (to-morrow) at Exeter Hall, and continue to do so every Sunday until further notice.

It is understood (says the writer of the City article in the *Times* on Thursday) that an agreement has been contemplated between the four great railway companies north and south of London—namely, the Great Western, the London and North-Western, the Brighton, and the South-Western—to make the requisite links across the Thames and elsewhere to establish communication between the whole. Mr. Francis Fuller has been appointed surveyor.

THE PATAGONIAN MISSION.—Captain Snow, an arctic navigator brought an action in the Court of Queen's Bench against the Rev. G. Despard and other members of the Patagonian Missionary Society, for wrongful dismissal. Snow was engaged to command the *Allan Gardiner*, a yacht in an expedition to Terra del Fuego. Snow went out, and made the Falkland Islands his head-quarters. He found, however, that he could not remove native converts from the main to the islands, or from one island to another, because it was against the colonial law, and that if any convert died he would be liable to a charge of manslaughter. Snow wanted to be at the head of the mission; but the society sent out Mr. Despard. Quarrels arose between them. Snow refused to recognise the authority of Despard, and Despard required him to run counter to the colonial law. Then the time of the crew expired, and Snow alleged this also as a reason for non-compliance. Snow managed to engage another crew, but was still disobedient. He said, and with some truth it would appear, that the *Allan Gardiner* was not large enough to carry nineteen extra persons and twenty head of wild cattle from one island to another. The ordinances, however, said to prohibit the removal of persons from one island to another are, it seems, not in existence. Despard, finding himself thwarted, dismissed Snow. The jury found for the defendants on the ground that Despard had full authority over Snow, and that Snow refused to obey him. Captain Snow stated in his examination that he was required to "dress up nicely his accounts" of the missionary operations, so as the more effectually to draw money from the Christians of England.

LANDLADY AND LODGERS.—Mrs. M'Leod, the wife of a gentleman who has just returned from a diplomatic appointment, attended before Mr. Elliott at the Lambeth Police Court, on Monday, in compliance to a warrant charging her with assaulting Mrs. Mary Mellis, a lady living at Grove-place, Brixton-road. From the testimony of Mrs. Mellis and her witnesses it appeared that Mrs. M'Leod and her husband occupied her parlours, and that, owing to a series of disagreements, Mrs. Mellis gave her notice to quit. This circumstance seemed to have increased the difference, and Mrs. M'Leod, having some ale bottles to wash, insisted upon their being washed in the parlour, while Mrs. Mellis desired that they should be washed in the scullery. The differences on the point ran high, when Mrs. M'Leod, having got the servant in the parlour, locked the door, and kept her there until she washed the bottles. Mrs. Mellis, while this was going on, kicked violently at the door, called out lustily for her servant, Fanny, to attend another lodger, who had been ringing for some time; but Mrs. M'Leod paid no attention to the calls, and kept Fanny till the bottles had been all washed. A second cause of strife again arose from the services of Fanny being required to put some coals on the fire, and to immediately post a letter, by Mrs. M'Leod, but Mrs. Mellis insisted on her prior claim to the use of her servant, and Fanny found herself in the midst of a difficulty. She was in the passage, and Mrs. M'Leod refused to allow her to pass until she entered the parlour and attended to the fire; while Mrs. Mellis called to her to pass out by the front door. To prevent this Mrs. M'Leod caught the young woman by one hand, and was dragging her towards the parlour, when Master Mellis courageously caught hold of the servant by the other hand and pulled her away. Mrs. M'Leod, fearing doubtless from the triumph of the youth, directed her attention to Fanny. Mrs. Mellis and exclaimed, "Now, you old cat, I'll give you some cold water—take that!" and, suiting the action to the word, threw the contents of a jug of cold water over her. Some evidence for the defence was given, but Mr. Elliott convicted the defendant in a penalty of 20s. and 4s. costs.

THE WESTMINSTER BELL.—The cause of Mears *v.* Denison was entered for trial for the sittings after Michaelmas Term in London, and would have been tried by Lord Chief Justice Cockburn and a special jury. Mr. Denison had pleaded a justification to the libel with which he was charged. The cause was withdrawn yesterday week, Mr. Denison having abandoned his defence. The plaintiff will therefore take a judgment by default. The only matter remaining to be determined is the amount of damages, which will have to be assessed in the Sheriff's Court.—Mr. E. B. Denison, in a letter to Mr. Mears, explains why he retracts his statement that holes left in the bell after it was finished, and intentionally concealed by a wash, were the cause of the crack. He writes:—"The cracks in the bell are not due to the holes, but to a different cause from any that has yet been suggested, and one which is consistent with good faith on your part, and involves no misdirection on mine. I abstain from saying what it is at present, because the bell is under examination by two very competent examiners, who will, no doubt, come to the right conclusion as to the cause of the cracks. Although I should undoubtedly have rejected the bell if the holes now disclosed had been visible when I passed it, as I rejected one of Messrs. Warner's bells at the same time for that cause, yet I am ready to believe, from what I have since heard, that you and other persons do not attach the same importance to holes in bells as I do. I have also been informed that the wash with which the bell was coloured, and which made the detection of the holes still more difficult, was put on at the suggestion of a person employed at the Westminster Palace, and therefore not by me for the concealment of the holes."—Mr. Mears, in a rejoinder, declines to accept the retraction as any reparation for the serious charge made against him, and adds:—"I intend to take the only course now open to

## LITERATURE.

A BOOK OF MODERN BALLADS. W. Kent and Co. (late Bogue). This is a contribution to the tasteful and elegant issue of books which are intended for gifts of the season, and which will probably flow on until the Christmas holidays are over. The volume contains nearly sixty sets of verses which partake of the ballad character, and include productions by Goldsmith, Gay, Mallet, Burns, Southey, Scott, Rogers, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Dibdin, Montgomery, Macaulay, Barry Cornwall, Mackay, Monckton Milnes, Mary Howitt, Kingsley, Longfellow, and others. The book is very handsomely, indeed very richly, got up; while there is combined with its beauty a solidity of construction and a choice of colour in the binding which give earnest of its durability; a desirable quality in a volume which tempts continual handling. The illustrations are from drawings by Birket Foster; Horsley, A.R.A.; Duncan, Skelton, Corbould, G. H. Thomas; Cope, R.A.; Harrison Weir, Harvey, Solomon, &c., and are engraved by Edmund Evans. The ornamental designs are by Albert H. Warren. We give in this page an Engraving of the illustration to "The Village Blacksmith" of Longfellow, which is from a drawing by Harrison Weir. The particular verse intended to be illustrated is this:—

And children coming home from school  
Look in at the open door;  
They love to see the flaming forge  
And hear the bellows roar,  
And catch the burning sparks that fly,  
Like chaff from a threshing-floor.

## ALDERSHOTTANA. Ward and Lock.

If this book were merely what its title professes it to be—namely, "Touch and Go Sketches from Court to Camp," or ludicrous and overcharged pictures of life at Aldershot—it would probably not have attracted our notice. But beneath its somewhat shadowy and not over-tasteful surface there lurks a purpose which is on the whole well illustrated. There is all through a latent attempt to point out the defective mode of dealing with the militia in its character as a national force which goes far to prove that the existing system is fatal to that body as an army of reserve. There are hints and suggestions which, if taken in the proper quarters, might inaugurate a reform in reference to the organisation and training of the militia, which would go far to render it, in fact, what it is denominated on paper. As it is, if a third of what is insinuated in this book be true, that force is the most broken of reeds on which to rely in a moment of necessity or urgency. In the volume generally there is some smartness, although here and there some objectionable details which, we suppose, were too essential to the making up of the picture intended to be drawn to be easily parted with. One of the best bits in the book is an account of a visit to the Crimea during the siege of Sebastopol, which might have been not unpleasingly prolonged.

THE POST OFFICE LONDON DIRECTORY FOR 1860. Kelly and Co. The indispensable Post Office Directory for the coming year has already been published, this being its sixty-first annual publication. Growing with the growth of the huge metropolis, the volume has now expanded to 2550 pages. Most of us at some time or the other have had opportunities of testing the accuracy of this extraordinary production, in which from time to time we find that care has been taken to cause it to keep pace with the peculiar requirements which it is designed to meet. In the new issue, among other additions and improvements, we find that where streets have been renamed and renumbered, by direction of the Metropolitan Board of Works, the two directions are given, which materially facilitates the finding out what one wants in this way. Again, in giving the residences of surgeons, those who have registered under a recent Act of Parliament are distinguished. Alterations which have been made in the postal districts in the last year are duly noted. The ordinary mass of information is as full as ever.

## POST OFFICE DIRECTORY OF HAMPSHIRE, WILTSHIRE, AND DORSETSHIRE. Kelly and Co.

This is another of Messrs. Kelly's valuable postal manuals, which in its way is, of course, as useful as the larger metropolitan directory. It is characterised by the same care and completeness.

## NICE AND ITS CLIMATE; THE SOUTH OF FRANCE; SPAIN AND ITS CLIMATE. By Dr. EDWIN LEE. W. J. Adams.

These handbooks are written by a medical man who evidently visited Continental watering-places for the express purpose of making himself acquainted with the climatic peculiarities of each, and thereby speak and write with authority upon their relative merits as places of resort for the tourist and invalid. He starts with a sketch of Nice, its environs, its climate, and its therapeutical adaptation in the treatment of disease. Nice, as a winter residence, has been regarded, both in ancient and modern times, as well calculated to effect a notable amelioration in many cases of pulmonary disease, if taken at an early stage. Dr. Lee says "The air of Nice is generally dry, and tolerably charged with electricity; although not so much so as Naples, but more so than at Hyères, Rome, or Pisa. . . . In its general character the climate of Nice does not appear to have very materially varied since the epoch of the Roman occupation. Nice was then, as now, resorted to for the restoration of health. Meteorological observations which have been made at different periods for upwards of a century do not, moreover, indicate any notable changes. This invariability is, doubtless, owing to the permanent influence exerted upon Nice by the great extent of the sea, the air of which is impelled towards the land by the predominating winds from this quarter, and is maintained within the basin, beyond which it cannot pass on account of the semicircle of mountains by which it is inclosed. Maritime climates, as is well known, are generally milder than continental or inland ones. This mildness is dependent both upon the hydrometrical state of the air and the uniformity of the sea's temperature. The climate of Provence is said by some writers to be the best in France; but that, we are told, is more especially confined to one little corner of Provence, "a narrow strip in the department of Var, bordering on the blue Mediterranean, extending from Toulon to Nice, stretching inland to Grasse and Draguignan. In this favoured region, the true garden of Provence, the real paradise of the troubadours, in the valleys on the south slopes of the small mountain chains of Les Maures and Les E-trelles, sheltered from the injurious mistral, and open only to the south, the aloe, the cactus, the pine of Aleppo, the pomegranate, the orange, and even the palm-tree, may be seen flourishing in the open air. This is especially the case in St. Maxime, Hyères, Antibes, and Cannes, whose gardens, luxuriant with aromatic herbs, heliotropes, orange flowers, jessamines, &c., supply the perfume distilleries of Grasse, where more scents, pomades, essences, &c., are made than in any town in Europe save Paris."

These little guidebooks are written in an agreeable, chatty style, and may be consulted with advantage and profit by travellers.

## A BATCH OF NOVELS.

FOREMOST among a tolerably large array of recent works of fiction we think it but just to place "NELLY CAREW," by Miss POWER (Saunders and Otley), a book which can best be characterised by the word charming. Not that it does not contain within the brief compass of two volumes a rapid succession of action and incident, and no little forcible delineation of deeper shades of character. But it is in the lighter and less intense portions of the tale that the writer has excelled. The picture of an Irish family of the first class, in the whole and in detail, is drawn with a spirit, a grace, and a palpable adherence to fidelity which can hardly be surpassed. The dark side of the drama—for there is much that is essentially dramatic in the story—is filled in with considerable power. The actors on this portion of the scene are not, on the whole, very original in their inception, but they are dealt with in a manner which brings out their characters in the abnormal circumstances in which they are placed, for the sake of the story, with intensity, but by no means unnaturally. There is an exquisite sketch of an amiable invalid girl; and one or two descriptions of Irish character in the peasant class which are evidently from the life; and, although the allocation of subjects in the same

sentence may seem odd, we cannot but notice some touches in matters relating to horses and horsemanship which denote a practised mistress of equitation. By turns lively and pathetic, gay, and then grave up to the point of the tragic, it would not be easy to find a more interesting novel.

It has been said of the writer who is known by the name of Holme Lee, in reference to previous works by her hand, that she was winning for herself a high place in the ranks of fiction. Her latest

the English language to the extent which the writer before us has done. It really requires some such glossary as is ordinarily affixed to the poems of Burns and other Scottish authors for the benefit of the mere English reader. It is, we think, questionable whether at the period in which the story is laid our transatlantic brethren had made such progress in the amplification of our common tongue which it is the boast of modern Americans to have accomplished. Nor is the high pressure confined to the style alone. Character, incident, scenery, persons, things, animals, houses, ships,—all breathe the same rapid go-a-head spirit. The slow Saxon reader pants after the lightning-flashing author, only just not in vain; for, be it understood, there is really matter and a strong spice of originality in the book, which will be discovered, provided you bring to its perusal a clear head and steady purpose, such as is not always demanded of those who take a novel as the concomitant of an easy-chair.

The perusal of a very few pages of a tale which bears the title of "SHADOW AND SUNSHINE; or, the Two Cousins," by Maurice Keith, will show the fitness with which it is published by Mr. Westerton. The struggle between High-Church principles, in their most extended sense, and pure Protestantism, as represented by the recalcitrant section of the parishioners of St. Philip's, Knightsbridge, and St. Barnabas, Pimlico, of whom Mr. Westerton has long been the official leader, has gained much notoriety; but we are not aware that this species of religious antagonism has before been drawn in a work of fiction. It is, of course, not meant to say that this particular localised phase of the controversy is transferred bodily to the pages of Mr. Keith's book. The venue, as the lawyers say, is not even laid in London; but the right and the wrong of the contention, from the writer's point of view, is woven, and really not without skill, into the story; while the tendency of transition from Puseyism to Roman Catholicism is not merely insinuated but broadly dealt with by example and illustration. Independently of this vein which runs through the narrative, there is no small power shown in imagining and developing character; and the interest, which is mainly if not altogether domestic and homelike, is on the whole well kept up. It is almost superfluous to add that the tone of the book is pure, and its incidents are not unnaturally exaggerated. Altogether, one might go further and fare worse in the circle of fiction than by reading this volume.

A naval novel, founded on facts and written by a Vice-Admiral, is rather taking on the face of it, and we think we may venture to say that "HARRY EVELYN; or, the Romance of the Atlantic," by Admiral Hercules Robinson (James Blackwood), will not disappoint the expectant reader. The author has already published a work of nautical and miscellaneous recollections entitled "Sea Drift," which has, we are told, been so favourably received that he was invited to write a naval novel. This he at first declined, not feeling any vocation for such a performance, but subsequently was induced to make the attempt. In doing so he states that he has not trusted solely to his inventive faculty, but has drawn on his memory and applied the garniture of fancy to dress up recollections of actual experience. The result has been that almost all the incidents have, somewhere or other, a local habitation, and are founded on, or suggested by, a fact in real life. One notable exception is the discovery and recovery of a mass of treasure in a sunken ship, the circumstances connected with which are so well told that we are inclined to regret that the gallant author did not trust still more than he professes to have done to his "imagination for his facts." Nevertheless, we concede that he has done much to prove a theory which he lays down, that more interest is to be derived from narrative and character sketched from actual life than from imagination merely. The book is so cheery and the descriptions (those connected with Madeira for instance) so graphic and lively that you are carried along too pleasantly to note any little defects or commonplaces which may here and there dot the surface of the narrative.

Any one who takes up a novel just published by Tinsley, of the Strand, entitled "UNDER-CURRENTS," and written by Vane Iretton St. John, ought to be made aware that it is written by a gentleman who has not achieved the age of twenty-one, and who was the author of a previous work of fiction at the age of seventeen. When this fact is taken into consideration, one is inclined to be surprised at the singular facility with which the story is written; to wonder at the precocious knowledge of the world and of mankind which is exhibited in the reflective and metaphysical portions of the book; and to deal lightly with its faults, which are rather those of redundancy of incident than paucity of invention. Mr. St. John is quite a spendthrift of material, and really crowds into a very moderate space for a three-volume novel as much romantic occurrence as might, judiciously economised in the hands of a more practised writer, have been spread over twice as many pages as are contained in his work. A very moderate adherence to the discipline of authorship will probably mould him into a novel-writer of merit and reputation if his tendencies have been determined in that direction.

There has been just issued a new work by the author of "Mary Powell." It is designated "THE DAY OF SMALL THINGS," and is published by Hall and Virtue. It is a fragmentary journal, supposed to be written by an amiable and true-minded widow, who, an incurable invalid, has settled down in a village which is the centre of a rural district very charmingly though incidentally described. With no little art there are made to fit around the couch of Mrs. Cheerlove, the lady in question, a number of persons in the different ranks of life who make up the social circle of the neighbourhood. It is quite remarkable to observe how, in a brief and broken narrative, which ends abruptly, and which does not set out with any marked design, character is drawn in various phases by a few light and easy touches. The tone, too, is healthy, and the style neat, clear, and often pointed; and we will venture to predict that every one who reads the book will, at its close, be surprised with how much of sustained interest it has been read, considering how very slight are the materials on which it is founded.

## STATUE OF MENDELSSOHN.

THERE is perhaps no nation in Europe (not even in Germany itself) where a deeper appreciation of the genius of Mendelsohn Bartholdy has been shown than in England. Birmingham treasures it as an event of honour that she witnessed the inauguration of his great oratorio of "Elijah"; choral societies throughout England have got his works by heart; and even the miscellaneous audiences at the Promenade Concerts are attuned to reverential feeling and become respectful listeners on a Mendelsohn night.

It was to be expected, therefore, that a nation so lavish of its posthumous honours to distinguished names should not have been behindhand in voting a tribute to a name so illustrious as that we have been speaking of. The idea of erecting a statue to Mendelsohn originated seven years ago with the Sacred Harmonic Society, who commenced the subscription by voting fifty guineas from their funds. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort immediately accorded their patronage to the movement and contributed a similar sum. A general contribution followed from the numerous personal friends of the great composer and the musical public generally. The commission for the statue was given to Mr. Charles Bacon, who has executed his task in a highly creditable and satisfactory manner. The attitude of the figure is natural and easy, yet marked with high mental dignity. The moment selected for illustration is when the composer's mind might be supposed to be engrossed with contemplating or listening to one of his sublime motives, or one of those grand choruses which sweep across entranced ears as coming from heaven itself. The hand, placed to the head, is true to a natural impulse when the brain is excited to noble action. In the costume Mr. Bacon has followed the dress which the great original was accustomed to wear, subjecting it only to a judicious artistic treatment, with a view to obtaining a graceful and harmonious flow of lines.

This fine statue has been most successfully cast (moulded entire) by Messrs. Robinson and Cottam at their foundry in the Belvedere-road, an atelier which, by the way, has become justly celebrated for the manner in which it has turned out colossal works of art. The height of the figure is upwards of eight feet. It is intended to be placed on a granite pedestal; and application has been made to Government to allow it to be placed in the Mall in St. James's Park.

STATUE OF MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY.—BY BACON.  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY G. S. NOTTAGE, CHEAPSIDE.



THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.

persons who appear in the story. The incidents are not forced, and there are none of them that might not belong to any day of common life, but they are elaborated for the purpose of the narrative to that verge of the romantic which is necessary in a work of fiction. All this might be expected, and would certainly be commended in an author of the rougher sex; but, if it belongs to a female writer, it goes far to establish no ordinary reputation for skill and ability.

A novel just published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, entitled "NARRAGANSETT; or, the Plantations—a Story of 177—" is certainly a curiosity among fictions. As far as the internal evidence goes, it is written by an American author. It is hardly possible that any one else could have contrived to enlarge the bounds and capabilities of



MISS HEATH IN THE CHARACTER OF "JULIET," AS PERFORMED BEFORE HER MAJESTY AT WINDSOR CASTLE.  
SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 584.

#### NEW BRITISH POST OFFICE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The new British Post Office at Constantinople is deserving of something more than a mere passing notice. Irrespective of its other advantages, it marks what we hope is the commencement of a new order of things in the Levant. Hitherto our Government buildings have been carried on in that quarter with a total disregard of anything like economy. It would startle the public to hear the total sum that has been expended on our Government buildings in Constantinople. The system of commencing works without fixing what they are to cost has led to the unnecessary expenditure of vast sums of money.

The postal communication with the Levant, in consequence of the absence of any arrangement on the part of the Ottoman Government, has to be carried on by the various Powers whose relations are extended over the empire. Prior to the war England had no post-office establishment in Turkey; but the great development of our relations with that country induced the Government to open an office at Constantinople, to which Mr. James Ker was appointed as postmaster. Under this gentleman's steadily-improving management the service has been well carried out, and the convenience of the large British colony in Constantinople (upwards of 8000) has been in every respect properly attended to.

The building hitherto occupied as the Post Office having been found inadequate to the increasing business, the Postmaster-General determined on having a building erected. Tenders were invited, and the plan of Joseph Nadin, Esq., C.E. and architect, was selected as the most suitable in every respect. He is also the contractor for the works. Mr. E. C. Baines, clerk of the works from the Post Office Department, was sent from England to superintend the progress of the building, the whole cost of which will not exceed £4500.

The most remarkable feature in connection with the building is the rapidity of its construction. The foundation was laid on the 22nd of June, and the building was so far completed by the 15th of October that the first delivery of letters took place on that date. The Supreme Consular Court, which is contiguous to the new Post Office, occupied upwards of two years in erecting, although the work is neither larger nor superior to the new Post Office.

The architect (Mr. Nadin) has felicitously adapted his plans to the circumstances of the country.

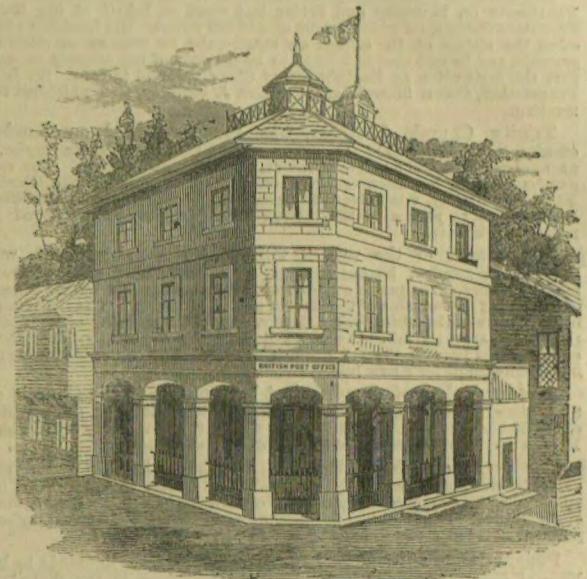
A complete money-order office is annexed to the general office, and a fireproof office for the safety of the department is attached, and the whole of the departments are complete in every sense of the word. A large and convenient residence for the Postmaster and assistants is erected over the Post Office, which has an uninterrupted view of the Golden Horn, the Bosphorus, and the Sea of Marmora.

The fronts of the building present an appearance of great taste and solidity—a colonnade, with massive Doric granite columns on the two faces, between which handsome iron railings are placed, the height of the Post Office twenty feet, and two stories over, of twelve feet each. On the top of the whole is a look-out tower, with a signal-post, commanding a perfect view of the approaches to the Golden Horn, so as to enable the arrival of the mail-steamer to be signalled. A ventilating light shaft, ten feet diameter, rises up through the whole building, terminating with a rich dome on the roof.

The Boards of Works are about commencing their new Consular Court at Constantinople, adjacent to the Supreme Consular Court, Seamen's Hospital, and the new British Post Office in Galata; and it is to be hoped that tenders will be solicited, and an end put to that useless expenditure of public money which has too long existed in our affairs in Turkey.

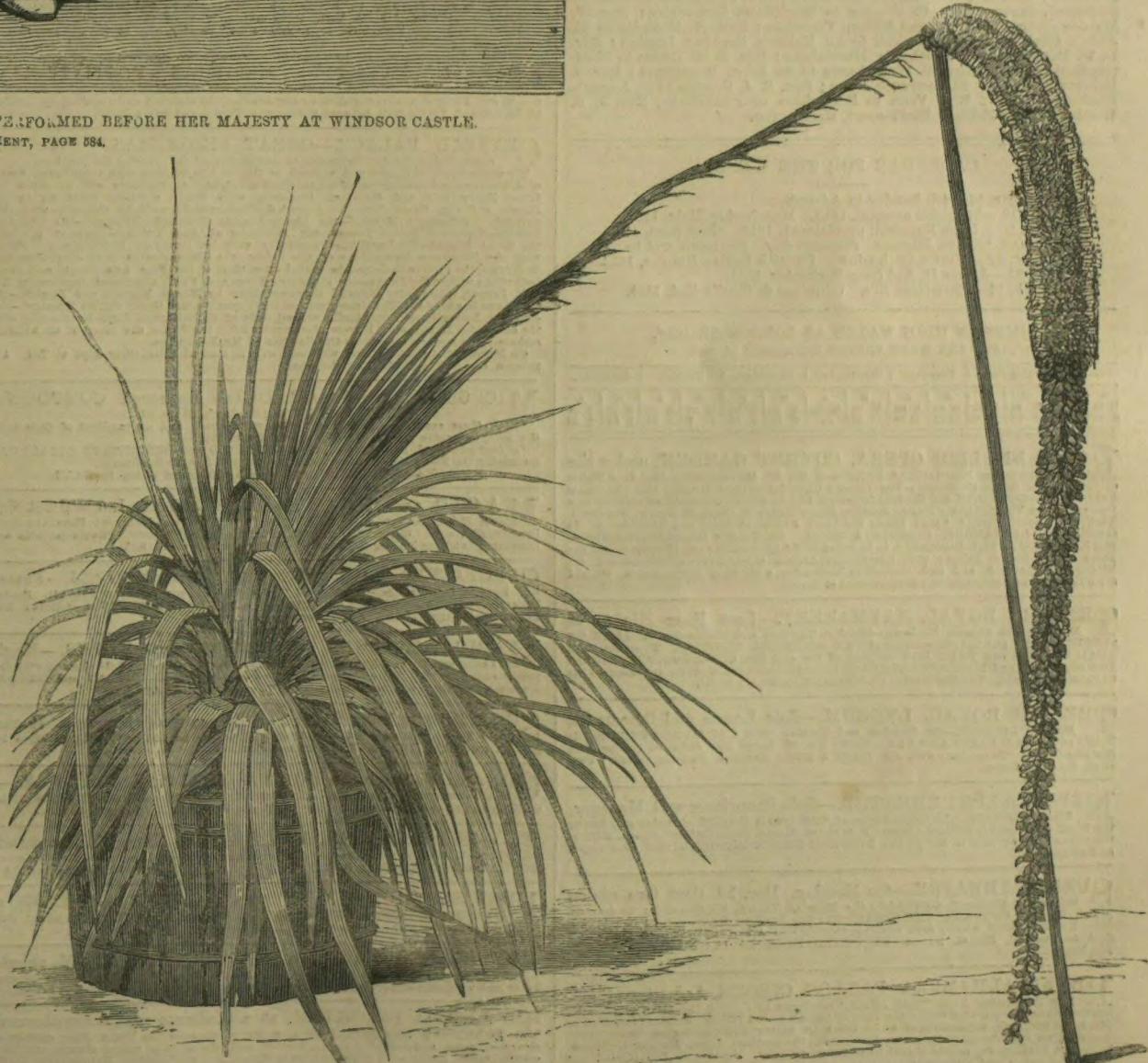
#### AGAVE YUCCEFOLIA.

EVERYBODY knows the American aloe (*Agave Americana*), celebrated for flowering only once in a hundred years, because, although in its native climate it flowers when twelve or fifteen years old, in the cold air of England, half frozen and starved, it will linger on for a century before it attains maturity, and ends its life by flowering. The extraordinary plant represented in the accompanying Engraving now growing in the conservatory at the gardens of the Royal Botanic Society, Regent's Park, is probably a native of Mexico, and botanists refer it to the same genus (*Agave*) as the American aloe, however unlike it be in its general appearance. It is one of the intermediate forms between that and the *Agave* (formerly called *Bonapartea*) *geminiflora*. The leaves, instead of being, as in the *A. Americana*, thick and lanceolate, with hooked spines on their smooth edges, are thin, long, and very narrow (half an inch to one inch and a half



NEW BRITISH POST OFFICE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

wide, and two to three feet and a half long, with rough edges and a hard spine at the point, their colour a glaucous green above and bright green beneath. In the *A. geminiflora* the leaves are reduced to the form of a thick cord less than half an inch in diameter, and two or more feet long. The other species, although more or less varied in their foliage in the forms of their separate flowers, so closely resemble each other that they are classed under the same genus.<sup>a</sup> The tall stem of the *A. Americana* (American aloe), with its pyramid of candelabra-like branches and golden flowers, is magnificent in appearance, while the long stalk of our plant (six feet), supporting an equally lengthened spike of green flowers, is more remarkable than handsome, but it improves as the buds open and push forth their stamens, at first purple, then bursting and discharging their yellow pollen. This flower stem resembles that of the *A. geminiflora* (except in being bent), as in that the flowers are also in pairs, with a bract between them. This bract would probably be erect, but as the stem bends where the flowers commence, and turns down, the spike becomes pendulous, and the bracts are reversed. The stem below the flowers is decorated with numerous barren linear membranaceous leaves or bracts, of which the lowest are nine inches long, and all, in con-



AGAVE YUCCEFOLIA, IN THE ROYAL BOTANICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

sequence of the oblique position the stem has taken, hanging to one side. The position of the stem is remarkable; notwithstanding much pains taken by the gardener, the leaves always grow one way, and the stem has taken the same slanting direction.

We have called this plant, which is apparently new to England, *Agave yuccafolia* (so named from its leaves not having spines on their edges), figured by Redouté in his splendid work on Liliaceous Plants, tabs. 328 and 329; but it has a much longer spike of flowers, and the bracts are more numerous and longer than in the plant which flowered in the Jardin des Plantes. Cultivation may possibly have made the difference. Our plant is probably much older, and has grown in a cooler house, or it may be a new species.

At the present time (Dec. 10) about half the flowers have opened, so the plant may remain some weeks before it begins to decay.

#### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Rev. Francis France, B.D., Fellow and Tutor of St. John's, Cambridge, has been appointed Archdeacon of Ely, in the room of the late Rev. C. Hardwick.

On leaving St. Mary's, Brecon, the Rev. James Newman, the late Curate, was presented by the parishioners with a purse containing one hundred sovereigns.

The Earl of Shaftesbury addressed meetings in Liverpool and Manchester on Thursday and Friday last week on behalf of the Malta Protestant College, on which a debt of £10,000 exists. His Lordship advocated the claims of the college on commercial as well as on religious grounds, and he said that he held it to be the duty of our country to support this institution as Englishmen, as Christians, and as men. Sir John Pennefather, Canon Stowell, and the Rev. J. Bardsley, also addressed the meeting.

Trinity Church, Chatham, was much crowded on Sunday evening in consequence of the announcement that the Rev. Mr. Taylor, a negro clergyman, and a native of Africa, would preach a sermon. The Rev. gentleman, who has been ordained under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society, was listened to throughout with the deepest attention. He is about to return to the interior of Africa, to be employed in missionary labours.

The church of the retired village of Newenden, Kent, was reopened on Sunday, having undergone a restoration of which it stood greatly in need. The parish contests with Pevensey, in Sussex, the honour of possessing the remains of the Roman city of Anderida. The restoration is incomplete in the absence of a belfry, the old one being of necessity removed to avert its fall. It was no part of the original building, but erected some time in the seventeenth century. The Rector is endeavouring to raise funds for a new belfry.

A stained glass window has just been put up in the Church of St. Saviour, Southwark, by Messrs. Powell, of Whitefriars, at the expense of Mr. Robert Hickens, of East Dulwich Grove, to the memory of Mr. John Herd, a respected inhabitant of the parish for sixty years.

The parish church of Wrington, Somerset, having undergone extensive restoration, was reopened for Divine service on Wednesday, on which occasion a sermon was preached by Lord Auckland, the Lord Bishop of the diocese. Mr. Hopkins, the organist of the Temple Church, London, presided at the new organ, built by Mr. Joseph Walker.

**PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.**—The Rev. J. Clements to be Vicar of Gainsborough and Prebendary of Corringham in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln; Rev. J. P. Goodman, Rector of Keystone, Hants, to be Organising Secretary for the Archdeaconry of Hunts in behalf of S.P.G.; Rev. W. Basil Jones to be third Curial Prebendary in St. David's Cathedral; Rev. S. F. B. Peppin to be Vicar Choral of Wells; Rev. S. Robins, Vicar of St. Peter's, Thanet, to be Rural Dean of Westbere; Rev. A. J. D. D'Orsay to be Missionary Chaplain to the English in Spain, and to English Sailors in Spanish Ports; Rev. H. Stevens, to be Secretary of the Lord's Day Observance Society; Rev. D. Greatorex to be Chaplain of the "Swan" Thames Church. *Rectories:* The Rev. J. Cholmeley to Carleton Rode, Norfolk; Rev. W. Crawford to Shalden, Hants; Rev. E. G. Moon to Fetcham, Surrey; Rev. P. Onslow to Upper Sapey, Herefordshire; Rev. G. P. Quicke to Ashbridge, Somerset; Rev. G. Stokes to North Leigh, Devonshire. *Vicarages:* Rev. A. G. Blecock to Preshute, Wilts; Rev. G. H. Dixon to St. Paul's, Wolverhampton; Rev. R. Harris to St. Mark's, Kingston-upon-Hull; Rev. W. Hughe to Caerwys, Holywell, Flintshire; Rev. T. T. Leete to Poling, Sussex; Rev. C. H. Sale to Kirby Hill, Yorkshire; Rev. G. Simpson to Northbourne, Kent; Rev. T. C. Wilson to Kirby Fleetham, Yorkshire; Rev. W. S. White to Potter Hanworth, Lincolnshire. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. W. T. Barry to St. Ternan's, Bancory, Kincardineshire; Rev. J. S. Hilliard to Christ Church, Ealing; Rev. H. Jones to Thornes, Wakefield. *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. J. C. Boyce to Marton-le-Moor, Yorkshire; Rev. E. W. Burton to Christ Church, Barnton; Rev. B. Kingsford to Hythe, Kent; Rev. H. Mackenzie to St. Chadd's, Malpas; Rev. D. S. Matthews to Wainfleet St. Mary's, Lincolnshire; Rev. G. S. Pinhorn to Beckerton; Rev. J. Ross to St. Mary, Haugravstone; Rev. B. S. T. Smith to West Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire; Rev. G. W. Wall to Burnside, Westmorland. *Curacies:* The Rev. H. C. Blagrove to Aldridge, Staffordshire; Rev. T. H. Cole to Fritenden, Kent; Rev. J. L. Cotter to St. Stephen's, Edge Hill, Lancashire; Rev. G. A. Crookshanks to St. Paul's, Covent-Garden, London; Rev. G. Elton to Nailsea, Somerset; Rev. G. R. Feilden to Bobinton, Somerset; Rev. A. C. Gordon to Plemonton; Rev. J. Hillmer to Stoke by Guildford, Surrey; Rev. C. Hughes to Blackburn, Lancashire; Rev. W. Macdowell to Ellerburne and Wilton, Yorkshire; Rev. H. M' Sorley to St. Jude's, Chelsea; Rev. J. Maskell to All Hallows, Barking, London; Rev. R. W. Meekins to St. Matthew's, Marylebone; Rev. T. M. Raven to Waldringfield, Suffolk; Rev. W. H. Richards to St. John, Broughton; Rev. S. Robertson to Tilney St. Lawrence, Lynn; Rev. R. J. Rowton to St. James's, Shaftesbury; Rev. E. S. Venn to Damerham, near Salisbury; Rev. S. B. Westhorne to St. Philip's, Earl's-court, Kensington.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 18.—4th Sunday in Advent.  
MONDAY, 19.—Lavalette escaped, 1815. Manchester Riots, 1792.  
TUESDAY, 20.—Louis Napoleon proclaimed, 1848. Gray born, 1716.  
WEDNESDAY, 21.—St. Thomas. Shortest day. Pergu annexed to the British Indian Empire, 1852.  
THURSDAY, 22.—Winter Qr. begins. [British Indian Empire, 1852.  
FRIDAY, 23.—James II. fled from Rochester, 1688.  
SATURDAY, 24.—Christmas Eve. Countess de Genlis died, 1830.

#### TIRES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 24, 1859.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 21	8 53	9 26	10 0	10 35	11 18	11 42

**ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.**—Under the management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—Last Five Nights of Performance before Christmas.—The Theatre CLOSED on Saturday, the 24th (Christmas Eve)—On Monday, Dec. 19, and the four following nights, will be presented an entirely new Opera, entitled VICTORINE: Misses Santley, Henry Haigh, H. Corri, G. Honey, Walworth, Bart'leman, Lyall, Serrott, Lola: Misses Thirlwall, Rance, St. Clair, and Miss Parepa. To conclude with LA FIANCÉE. Conductor, A. Mellon. On Monday Dec. 26 (Boxing Night), will be produced a Comic Pantomime, to be called PUSS IN BOOTS; or, Harlequin and the Fairy of the Golden Palms; with new scenery, dresses, machinery, and decorations. On Wednesday, the 28th, and each succeeding Wednesday, a Morning Performance. On and after the 28th the performances will commence at Seven.

**THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.**—Last Four Nights of Speculation; and last three nights of the CONTESTED ELECTION. Thursday, THE ROAD TO RUIN and PAUL PYE (Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. C. Mathews), THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, and LITTLE TODDLERKINS, being the last night of performance before the Christmas Holidays. The Haymarket PANTOMIME on Boxing Night.

**THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.**—Sole Lessee and Directress, Madame CELESTE.—On Monday and Tuesday THE KEY UNDER THE DOORMAT; after which PARIS AND PLEASURE: Mr. W. Lacy, Miss Julia St. George, and Madame Celeste. To conclude with ST. MARY'S EVE: Madeline, Madame Celeste; Tom Bago, Mr. John Rouse.

**NEW ADELPHI THEATRE.**—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. R. WEBSTER.—Last Five Nights of THE DEAD HEART.—Monday and during the Week, THE STRANGER: The Stranger, Mr. Creswick; Mrs. Haller, Miss Woolgar, Miss K. Kelly; and DINORAH UNDER DIFFICULTIES. Doors open at Half-past Six.

**SURREY THEATRE.**—On Monday, Dec. 19 (last two nights before the Holidays), OTHELLO: the Moor of Venice, Mr. Creswick; Desdona, Miss S. Thorne. On Tuesday, THE STRANGER: The Stranger, Mr. Creswick; Mrs. Haller, Miss Herard. After which, each evening, CATCHING AN HEIRESS: Tom Twiss (his first appearance), Mr. G. Dowen. RETURNED FROM INDIA: Timothy (with song), Mr. Marshall.

**ROYAL ALHAMBRA PALACE CIRCUS.**—Leicester-square. The Performing Bull, "DON JUAN," continues to delight the most enthusiastic audiences ever congregated within the walls of the Alhambra Palace. Brilliant reception of Mr. Davis Richards, acknowledged to be the most daring and dashing equestrian in the world. Dan Castello (the American Humorist), Clementine, Leon, Josephine, Romeo, Sebastian, Buckley, &c. appear at both representations daily. Morning, at Two; Evening, at half-past Seven. Great preparations are being made for the Christmas Holidays.—Proprietor, Mr. T. M. Collum.

**ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.**—King-street, St. James's. Lessee, Mr. F. B. Chaterton.—On SATURDAY NEXT (Christmas Eve), new Farce, GARIBALDI, A HOUSEHOLD FAIRY. To conclude with the new and Gorgeous Pantomime of PUNCH AND JUDY; or, Harlequin and the Fairy of the Crystal Cave.

**ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.**—Lessee, Mr. W. Cooke. Monday, Dec. 19, and during the week, GARIBALDI. Brilliant Equestrian Changes. Commence at Seven. Three Morning Performances of the Pantomime, HARLEQUIN TOM MOODY, Monday and Saturday, December 26th and 31st, and Monday, January 2nd, at Two o'clock each day.

**MR. CHARLES DICKENS** will READ, at ST. MARTIN'S HALL, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 21, 1859, at Three o'clock, his CHRISTMAS CAROL. This will be the only day reading On the Evening of Boxing Day, Monday, Dec. 26, and of Monday, January 2, 1860, he will read each night his CHRISTMAS CAROL, and TRIAL FROM PICKWICK. Stalls, 4s; Children, 2s. 6d.; Centre Areas, and Balconies, 2s.; Back Seats, 1s. Tickets to be had at Messrs. Chapman and Hall's Publishers, 193, Piccadilly; and of Mr. Headland, St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre. The Stall Places are now ready.

**MR. ALBERT SMITH'S CHINA** (New Edition) and MONT BLANC REVISITED, Every Night (but Saturday) at Eight o'clock; and Tuesday and Saturday Afternoons, at Three o'clock. Stalls, 3s. (which can be taken at the Box-office, Egyptian Hall, daily); Areas, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

**MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED** will repeat their NEW CHARACTERS at the ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, Every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight; Saturday Afternoons at Three. Admission 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; to be had only at the Gallery; and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

**THE SISTERS "SOPHIA AND ANNIE"** will have the honour of appearing in an entirely new Entertainment (written expressly for them by an eminent author), entitled MERRY MEETINGS, at ST. GEORGE'S HALL, BRADFORD, DEC. 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd.

**SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.**—Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—On FRIDAY NEXT, Dec. 21, will be repeated Handel's MESSIAH. Principal Vocalists—Madame Ruderoff, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Bellotti. Tickets, 2s., 3s., and 10s. 6d. each, at the Society's Office, No. 6, in Exeter Hall.

**S T. MARTIN'S HALL.—HANDEL'S MESSIAH.**—WEDNESDAY, December 21, at Eight, under the direction of Mr. John Hulland. Principal vocalists: Miss Banks, Miss Martin, Miss Dolby; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Thomas. Tickets, 1s., 2s. 6d.; Stalls, 3s. Subscription for the Season, Stalls, 30s.; Galleries, 15s. New Subscribers will be entitled to Two Extra Tickets for this Performance.

**LAST MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT THIS YEAR,** at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 19 (the Seventh Concert will take place on January 9, 1860).—The Instrumental Music will be selected from the Works of HANDEL and BACH; the Vocal portion of the programme from Mr. Chappell's POPULAR MUSIC OF THE OLDEN TIME. Instrumentalists: Miss Arabella Goddard; Herr Beche (violin), Signor Platti, and Mr. W. J. Best (organ). Vocalists: Miss Poole and Mr. Ramsden. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s.

**MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.**—Last Concert before Christmas.—On Monday Evening, Dec. 19, the instrumental music will be selected from the works of HANDEL and BACH. The vocal portion of the programme, from Mr. Chappell's POPULAR MUSIC OF THE OLDEN TIME. Instrumentalists: Miss Arabella Goddard; Herr Beche (violin), Signor Platti, and Mr. W. J. Best (organ). Vocalists: Miss Poole, and Mr. Ramsden. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s.

**PROFESSOR WILJALIA FRIKELL, POLYGRAPHIC HALL.**—King William-street, Charing-cross. Every Evening at Eight; Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at Three, respectively for a few weeks on. Entertainment in PHYSICAL and NATURAL MAGIC. Great success of the new Tricks. Amphitheatre, 1s.; Area, 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; Private Boxes, one guinea. Places may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street and at the Polygraphic Hall. During the Christmas week performances will be given on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday Afternoons and every Evening. Several novelties will be presented.

**FOX, OF THE CAMPBELL MINSTRELS,** unanimously pronounced by the entire public, press the greatest exponent of ETHIOPIAN CHARACTER that has ever appeared in this country. ST. JAMES'S HALL, every Evening; Wednesday and Saturday at Three.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL.—CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS** and the inimitable MACKNEY, every Evening at Eight. Extra Morning Performance on Wednesday and Saturday, at Three.

**MACKNEY** at the ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The engagement of the inimitable MACKNEY having been crowned with the most complete success, arrangements have been effected with him to appear in conjunction with the CAMPBELL MINSTRELS at every performance during the ensuing week.

**THE COLOURED OPERA TROUPE.**—Proprietor, Mr. ALBAIN—will give CONCERT in ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL, on TUESDAY, DEC. 20. Tickets of Mr. Austin, at the Hall Ticket-office, and of the Principal Musicians.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—Arrangements for the Week ending Saturday, December 24, Monday, open at 9. Tuesday to Friday, open at 10. Admission 1s. Children under Twelve, 6d. Saturday, open at 10. Promenade Concert Admission 1s.; Children, 1s. Season Tickets, free, may be had at Half a Guinea each, available to the 20th of April, 1860. Performances daily on the Great Organ and by the Orchestral Band. The Picture Gallery remains open, Sunday, open at 10 to Shareholders gratuily by Tickets.

**CRYSTAL PALACE — CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.**—To Clubs, Charitable and Benefit Societies, Schools, and Heads of large Establishments, &c. Particulars of reduced excursion rates may be obtained on immediate application at the Office, 2, Exeter Hall, between the hours of Twelve and Seven Daily.

**CRYSTAL PALACE — GREAT CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL,** commencing Monday December 26, and continuing daily during the Holidays.

The entire building lighted and warmed to Italian temperature, with a continued round of Attractions and Amusements from morning till night. Among these will be found the Great Fancy Fair and Festival of Lanterns, with Stalls specially fitted up in the Naves, and the Great Transcept decorated—Christmas Tree—Daily Concert, with the patriotic "Riflemen's March"—the highly-popular Campbell Minstrels—the Chantilly Family—Complete Ballet Troupe—the Drilleries of Sam Collins—Professor Slaight the Great Wizard—Mackney the Inimitable, with his Farmyard Illustrations. These, with the Evergreen Decorations of the Palace—the Fountains in Play—the Camellias in Bloom—the Picture Gallery—the varied attractions of the Fine Arts Courts and other Collections within the Palace—the Dissolving Views and Newly-illustrated Lectures by Mr. J. H. Pepper, with special Pictorial Representations by Messrs. Negretti and Zambra—the Grotesque Shadows and Phantasmagoria on the Screen in the Great Centre Transcept—the Juvenile Recreations—Punchinello, and all sorts of Collections of Toys—terminating with the delightful Illuminated Promenade—must render the Palace the resort of all holiday seekers. The amusements under the direction of Mr. Nelson Lee.

On Monday, the great Holiday, the doors will be open at Nine, other days at Ten. Admission, One Shilling; Children, Sixpence.

**MICROSCOPES.—J. AMADIO'S Improved COMPOUND MICROSCOPE.**—22s. 6s.; Student's, 5s. 13s. 6d.

"Both these are from Amadio, of Throgmorton-street, and are excellent of their kind, the more expensive especially."—Household Words, No. 345.

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MICROSCOPE, SECONDHAND, with a Cabinet of Slides, for SALE.

**MAGIC and PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERNS.**—A Magic Lantern and 12 Slides, 8s. 6d. Amadio's Improved Phantasmagoria Lantern, £3 13s. 6d. Dissolving Lanterns and Slides in great variety. Phantasmagoria and Dissolving Lanterns lent for the evening.—7, Throgmorton-street, E.C.

**SPECTACLES, MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES.**—Finest Frames, Pebbles, 10s. 6d.; Fine Gold, 30s. Microscopes, power 60,000, 4s. 6d. Pocket Telescopes, 20 miles, showing all heavenly bodies, 50s.—BERNARD DAVIS, Optician, 430, Euston-road, Regent's-park. Catalogues, One Stamp.

**MAGIC LANTERNS and DISSOLVING VIEWS.**—Magic Lanterns, with one dozen Comic Slides, from 7s. 6d. Illustrated Catalogues, with this year's addition, post-free on receipt of two postage-stamps—KEYSOR and BENDON (Successors to Harris and Son), Opticians, 50, High Holborn, W.C.

**SCIENTIFIC PRESENTS.**—Collections of Minerals, Rocks, and Fossils, to illustrate the study of Geology, can be had at 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, to 100 guineas each, of J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London.

**ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, &c.**—An extensive assortment of ALABASTER, BRONZE, and DERBYSHIRE SPAR ORNAMENTS.—Manufactured and Imported by J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London.

**THE TEA ESTABLISHMENT,** 4 and 5, King William-street, City.—We hereby announce that our Establishment will not be opened for business on MONDAY after CHRISTMAS DAY.

**FURNISH YOUR HOUSE with the BEST ARTICLES,** at DEANE'S IRONMONGERY and FURNISHING WAREHOUSES. A priced Furnishing List free by post.—Deane and Co., London-brige.

**SOYER'S REGISTERED BAKING STEWING-PAN** should be used in every economically-regulated family. Illustrated Price-lists free by post. To be had, wholesale and retail, at the Manufacturers', DEANE and CO., London-brige.

**TO LET,** at BRIGHTON, at a moderate rent, a Gentleman's FURNISHED RESIDENCE, 17, New Steine, opposite the Chain Pier, containing drawing, dining, and breakfast rooms, five bed and two dressing rooms,

Emperor conceals a deeper and a greater object under this thin veil, and that what France or the Emperor (and are they not the same?) really requires is the Rhine for a boundary. The Emperor has more sagacity than most of those who call themselves his friends, and is far too acute to expect any such result from the action of a Congress. It is utterly absurd to imagine that any body of diplomatists would put their seals and signatures to any such project. If the Emperor desires to push his frontier to the Rhine, he knows well that he can only do so by the mode he adopted to push Austria out of Lombardy. He must win such boundary by the sword, and until he do his friends would do well to cease to speak of it.

We are willing to believe that, next to the arrangement of the affairs of Italy, which are in themselves sufficiently formidable to tax all the patience, ingenuity, and wisdom that exist in Europe, the Emperor has most at heart a project for the mutual disarmament of the four great military monarchies of the Continent. While Prussia, Austria, and Russia maintain such immense armies—half a million of men for each of them, at the lowest calculation—it is clearly impolitic, if not unsafe, for France to reduce her military strength. Not one of these States can afford the pecuniary sacrifices which they make in keeping together such frightful hordes of non-producing, but much-consuming, men; and, if the Emperor of the French will but give the word and set the example, there is no reason why one of the results of the Congress should not be the disbanding of at least one million of men, and their transference to peaceful labour and the pursuits of commerce. It is him and his intentions that the great Powers of Europe distrust, and have distrusted, ever since he became President and Emperor. Let him but show himself in earnest in proposing a mutual disarmament, and a more real glory will be his than he has acquired in Italy, or than he ever can acquire in any other sphere of action, however splendid.

The fear is that this project will not be allowed to stand on its own merits or take precedence of the affairs of Italy, and that, consequently, it may be adjourned *sine die*. Italy is a true Gordian knot—not of twisted rope for a sword to sever—but of twisted iron, which has wearied many hands and blunted many weapons in the vain attempt either to disentangle or to cut it. Austria is not the great difficulty of the case; for the all-powerful dollar will buy her out of Venice, if she will not go otherwise—but the Papacy. And unless the Pope can be throned in Jerusalem instead of in Rome, as Napoleon III. is once said to have designed he should be, we fear it will be long ere Italy will be satisfied, or the great Powers so well disposed towards each other as to consent to a disarmament.

#### THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, with the younger branches of the Royal family, are enjoying the retirement of Osborne for a short season.

On Saturday the Prince Consort, attended by Captain Du Plat, embarked in the *Fairy* and visited the Royal Military Hospital at Netley.

On Sunday the Queen, the Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa, attended Divine service in Whippingham Church, where the Rev. G. Prothero officiated. The Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting were also present.

On Monday the Queen, the Prince Consort, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa, crossed over to Portsmouth in the Royal Yacht *Fairy*. Her Majesty returned to Osborne in the afternoon.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, with the young members of the Royal family, have taken daily riding and walking exercise in the vicinity of Osborne during the week.

Lady Macdonald has succeeded the Duchess of Athole as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has been staying during the past week at Knowsley, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Derby. On Wednesday the Earl of Derby, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, the Earl of Wilton, and the other gentlemen of the party, enjoyed the sport of shooting, when about 1300 head of game fell to their guns.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary will leave Cambridge Cottage early in the ensuing month to make a series of visits in the provinces.

His Highness the Maharajah Duleep Singh has left Claridge's Hotel for Mulgrave Castle, Whitby.

The Duke and Duchess of Argyll have left Campden-hill to join the circle visiting the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Trentham, Staffordshire.

The Earl and Lady Constance Grosvenor have left the Earl and Countess of Derby's seat in Lancashire to visit the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Trentham.

The marriage of the Earl of Hopetoun with Miss Reynardson is fixed to take place on Tuesday, the 3rd of January.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston will leave town early next week for Broadlands, where they intend to receive a succession of visitors during the Christmas holidays.

Lord Holland is lying in a very critical state at Naples. His Lordship's life was despaired of a few days since, but his disease has since partially yielded to medical skill.

The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, M.P., and Mrs. Disraeli, have arrived at their residence at Grosvenor-gate from Hughenden Manor, Bucks.

Prince Alfred arrived at Corfu on the 5th instant in the *Euryalus*, and has joined Admiral Mundy's squadron at anchor in the bay.

The fine avenue of trees which has given a character to St. Giles's-street, Oxford, having been gradually disappearing from disease, it has been determined to replant the road, and on Thursday week the Prince of Wales, in compliance with a proposition from Mr. Randall, the Mayor, planted two of the plane-trees with which it is intended to renew the avenue—one at the northern end, opposite Alderman Ward's house, and the other at the end near the Martyrs' Memorial.

STAFF OF THE INDIAN ARMY.—According to the *Globe* of Wednesday some important changes in the Staff of the Army of India are about being made. Lord Clyde, as is well known, is about to return to England to enjoy his well-earned repose. Sir Henry Somerset has completed his period of service as Commander-in-Chief of the troops in the Bombay Presidency, and Generals Beresford and Craigie are about resigning their divisional commands in the Madras Presidency for a similar reason. It is already settled that Sir Hugh Rose succeeds Lord Clyde in the chief command, and that Sir William Mansfield becomes Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, in the room of Sir Henry Somerset, the office of the Chief of the Staff being abolished. It is also probable that Major-General Malcolm, C.B., and Major-General Spencer, C.B., will succeed Major-Generals Beresford and Craigie in the Madras commands, and that Major-General Cunynghame, C.B., will proceed to the Bombay command now held by Sir Hugh Rose.

THE NIGHTINGALE FUND.—The secretary of the Nightingale Fund says, in answer to a letter in the *Times*, that Miss Nightingale has been and is unable to take any active steps for the formation of an institute for nurses; but it is understood that plans have been arranged by her with a view to carry out that essential project of subscribers to the Nightingale Fund. There is little doubt that such subscribers will sanction its postponement, in the hope that Miss Nightingale's restoration to health may permit her to direct and superintend such institution. The sum collected (invested in Exchequer Bills), with the interest accumulated since the Committee ceased its labours, amounts, he believes, to about £48,000.

Mr. Donald Nicoll, the late representative of Frome, was entertained on Monday week at a public dinner given by the constituency, and, at the same time, a valuable service of plate, with an address couched in the highest terms of eulogium, was presented to the ex-M.P. by the working men of Frome, their shillings and pence having provided the necessary funds.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

The honorary degree of LL.D. was on Wednesday conferred upon Captain M'Clintock, the distinguished Arctic navigator, and Mr. Whiteside, M.P., by the University of Dublin.

A large bottle-nosed whale was seen swimming about fearlessly last Saturday afternoon in the Tay, near Invergowrie Bay—no doubt in pursuit of the herrings, which have been up the river in large shoals.

An inhabitant of Bradford, Mr. James Parish, left his house on Thursday evening without any one in it, and in his absence it was robbed of £1500 in gold and £80 in notes.

At the Winchester Assizes last week Mr. Edmund Wardroper, a solicitor at Petersfield, aged fifty, pleaded guilty to two indictments charging him with forging promissory-notes. Mr. Baron Channell passed sentence of ten years' penal servitude.

The Pontefract election difficulty has been solved, Sir J. T. Coleridge, the referee, having decided that Mr. Overend ought to vacate his seat, and that he should not in anywise attempt to defeat the election of Mr. Childers, on the vacancy occasioned by his own retirement.

At the last weekly meeting of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board it was agreed to present the sum of £2500 to Mr. John North, the dock solicitor, and to raise his salary from £1000 per annum to £1500 from the 24th of June last.

Ex-Provost Brown, of Paisley, who retired from office in November last, was entertained at a public dinner in the Abergorn Rooms on Thursday evening, in acknowledgment of his public services. The company numbered upwards of a hundred and thirty, and embraced the élite of the town and neighbourhood of all parties.

The expenses incurred by Mr. Mundy, and Messrs. Evans and Vernon, in contesting South Derbyshire in May last, have just been published, from which it appears that Mr. Mundy's seat cost him the sum of £7682 4s. 6d.; and that Messrs. Evans and Vernon's expenses were £4693 19s. 8d.

Baron Channell, the arbitrator in the case of "Potter v. Liverpool Corporation," has awarded £1933 5s. 10d. more than the amount paid into court by the Corporation for the St. George's Hall brass gates. The gates, it appears, were to have cost £1500, but they came to £5500. The award is nearly £2000 less than the sum demanded by Mr. Potter.

At the opening meeting for Session 1859-60 of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the Neill medal and prize were presented to W. Lauder Lindsay, M.D., F.L.S., for his "Memoir on the Spermogones and Pycnides of Filamentous, Fruticulose, and Follicaceous Lichens," read to the society during the last Session.

The second conversazione of the members of the Manchester Athenaeum was held with great success yesterday evening in the Library Hall of the institute, which was thronged with a fashionable gathering, including many ladies. From the walls were suspended works by and engravings after some of the most eminent English and foreign masters, kindly contributed for the occasion.

At the Durham Assizes yesterday week, the Stockton tailor who caused the death of a fellow-workman, named Gordon, in a drunken fight, was found guilty of manslaughter, with a strong recommendation to mercy. The Judge said that he thought the death of Gordon was about as innocent an act of manslaughter as could well be, and sentenced the prisoner to three days' imprisonment.

The *Norwich Mercury* states that, after years of mechanical labour and many mathematical tests, Mr. James White, of Wickham Market, has completed, and has now in constant operation, a self-winding clock, which determines the time with unfailing accuracy, continuing a constant motion by itself, never requiring to be wound up, and which will perpetuate its movements so long as its component parts exist.

Mr. Alderman Salomons has recently erected a handsome and substantial building, which he has presented to the parish of Ashurst, Kent, for the purposes of a school-house, with a residence for a governess. The opening ceremony was of a most interesting character, all the poor inhabitants of the village, young and old, being invited to partake of tea, kindly provided for the occasion by G. Field, Esq., of Ashurst Park.

The Norwich magistrates, by a majority of fifteen to six decided on Thursday week not to commit Mr. Collins for trial for attempting to bribe Mr. Joel Fox; but, by a majority of twelve to ten, they determined to call upon him to enter into two recognisances of £250 each and himself in £500 to answer any future charge. The charges of bribery at the general election have been mutually abandoned by Liberals and Conservatives.

The *Chester Courant* states that at a New Year's feast to be given to the poorer and well-conducted married women of Chester, by the Mayor of that city, that gentleman will announce his resolution of offering prizes in sums varying from £2 10s. to £10, and amounting in the aggregate to £50, to be given to those who at the end of the year shall have been found to have made the greatest improvement in keeping their houses clean.

A LANDSLIP took place in the Warren, near Folkestone, on Thursday week. The Warren is a tract of undercliff, extending some two miles on each side of the South-Eastern Railway; and the portion where the slip took place is to the seaward of the railway, and comprises an area of about forty acres. The subsidence commenced about half-past six o'clock a.m. The ground continued to settle the whole of the day, and is now at an average of fifteen feet below its original level.

TESTIMONIAL.—A surgeon of Blandford, John Dansey, Esq., who is about to retire, has received a testimonial, which consisted of a purse, with 500 guineas, and an ebony silver-mounted casket, covered with a glass shade, containing a book with the names of the subscribers beautifully written on vellum. The casket bore a complimentary inscription. It is remarkable that the Dansey family has practised in the town of Blandford for 110 years—Mr. Dansey for 40 years, his father for 30 years, and his grandfather for 40 years.

WRECK IN DUNDRUM BAY.—On the night of the 4th inst. the Austrian brig *Tly* ran on shore on the rocks off Tyrella, north side of Dun-drum Bay. The Newcastle (Ireland) life-boat, belonging to the Royal National Life-boat Institution, was launched a little before daylight, and got alongside the vessel about ten a.m., which they found to be abandoned. It was blowing a gale from S.W. at the time, with a heavy sea. The coast-guard boat at Tyrella, in trying to reach the vessel (before the life-boat came), was capsized, and the boat's crew nearly drowned, having got on shore in an exhausted state. It was found afterwards that the crew of the vessel had abandoned her in their own boat directly she struck, and, being outside the broken water, they succeeded in getting off to St. John's Point in the morning, where they tried to land, and in doing so their boat capsized, six were drowned, and nine saved by the coastguard of St. John's Point station.

THE LATE BERWICK ELECTION.—The Berwick election committee of the Northern Reform Union have issued a report explaining the course they have taken in obtaining writs against certain parties who, it is alleged, were guilty of corrupt practices at the recent contest between Messrs. Hodgson and Marjoribanks. The committee review the proceedings at the general election in April, reiterate the circumstances attending the notorious "arrangement," and detail the action taken by the Union at the election which followed. From evidence obtained during the canvass, and from personal observation, the committee came to the conclusion that Mr. Marjoribanks obtained his seat by bribery; and, as Mr. Hodgson did not petition against the return, the committee took legal advice, and obtained twelve writs against the sitting member's supporters. These have been served, and the report intimates that others will follow. The committee make this melancholy reflection—that one-third of the votes in Berwick are openly purchaseable, and another third capable of being "considerably influenced."

COLLIERY ACCIDENTS.—Yesterday week Richard Davies, a miner, at Messrs. Badger's Springfield Colliery, Dudley, was engaged in getting the coal from a part of the mine which was considered quite safe, when suddenly a mass of coal, upwards of two tons weight, fell upon him and buried him. After a great deal of exertion he was extricated, when it was found that his back was broken, and that all the ribs on one side were fractured. Davies was also frightfully disfigured about the head and face. The poor fellow died on Saturday.—A terrible accident occurred on Tuesday last at Moseley Hole, near Wolverhampton, by which one man was killed on the spot and several others very severely injured. A number of miners were being drawn up out of an ironstone pit, when, by some neglect of the engineer in charge of the pulley, the skip in which the men were coming up was what is technically termed drawn over, being pulled over the pulley. The result was, of course, that the skip was capsized, and the men tumbled out in all directions. One of them, named William Brookes, was precipitated to the bottom of the pit and killed on the spot; two others had their legs broken and were otherwise much injured, and all were greatly injured and shaken. The engineer in charge of the pulley is in custody.

THE SKY AN INDICATOR OF THE WEATHER.—The colours of the sky at particular times afford wonderfully good guidance. Not only does a rosy sunset preage fair weather, and a ruddy sunrise bad weather, but there are other tints which speak with equal clearness and accuracy. A bright yellow sky in the evening indicates wind; a pale yellow, wet; a neutral grey colour constitutes a favourable sign in the evening, an unfavourable one in the morning. The clouds again are full of meaning in themselves. If their forms are soft, undefined, and feathery, the weather will be fine; if the edges are hard, sharp, definite, it will be foul. Generally speaking, any deep, unusual hues betoken wind or rain; while the more quiet and delicate tints bespeak fair weather. Simple as these maxims are, the Board of Trade has thought fit to publish them for the use of seafaring men.

#### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE appointment of a new though subordinate Minister has been rapidly effected. Sir Henry Keating, the late Solicitor-General, has been raised to the Bench, on which a seat had been vacated by the death of Mr. Justice Crowder; and Mr. Atherton, Q.C., member for Durham, has been made the new Solicitor. His Parliamentary reputation has yet to be made, but, in a professional point of view, there can be no objection to the appointment. It is curious that the prize has been won by a gentleman whose name was not among those "spoken of" as likely to be intrusted with office; and, though there was more or less improbability that certain of the latter could have had a chance, most persons wonder that Mr. Collier has not this time got his foot upon the ladder. But, as Shelley says, "nought can endure but mutability;" and the composition of a Ministry is the last thing into which "finality" enters, even though Lord John Russell himself sits at the council board. Mr. Collier's chance may not be so remote as it appears. Another distinguished lawyer has his own private discomfort, the arbiter to whom a curious Parliamentary quarrel had been submitted having decided that Mr. Overend is bound in honour to vacate his seat.

There is really no foreign news of interest, unless poor M. de Girardin's unlucky pamphlet, let off a month too late, and with the effect of a slow squib that fizzes on the grass when the show is over and the people are going away, may be considered as an item worth notice. He has a plan for the demolition of English power, but (like every quack with a specific) nobody can direct the operation, according to himself, but himself. The Emperor Napoleon I. did not well know what he was about, and the Emperor Napoleon III. does not know much more. The key to the place is to destroy our Navy; but this other nations have tried, both single handed and in union, several times during the last century or two, the result having usually been that such of their ships as were not sent to Davy Jones have been towed into our harbours for repairs and improvements. M. de Girardin is much too lofty a genius to read history, or we might refer him to a slight incident of the kind off the *Tarif al Gharb*, or skirt of the West, popularly known as Trafalgar. However, if our Continental friends are not satisfied on this point, and desire to take M. de Girardin's counsel, we hope they will give us some sort of notice, that we may be able to do the thing handsomely.

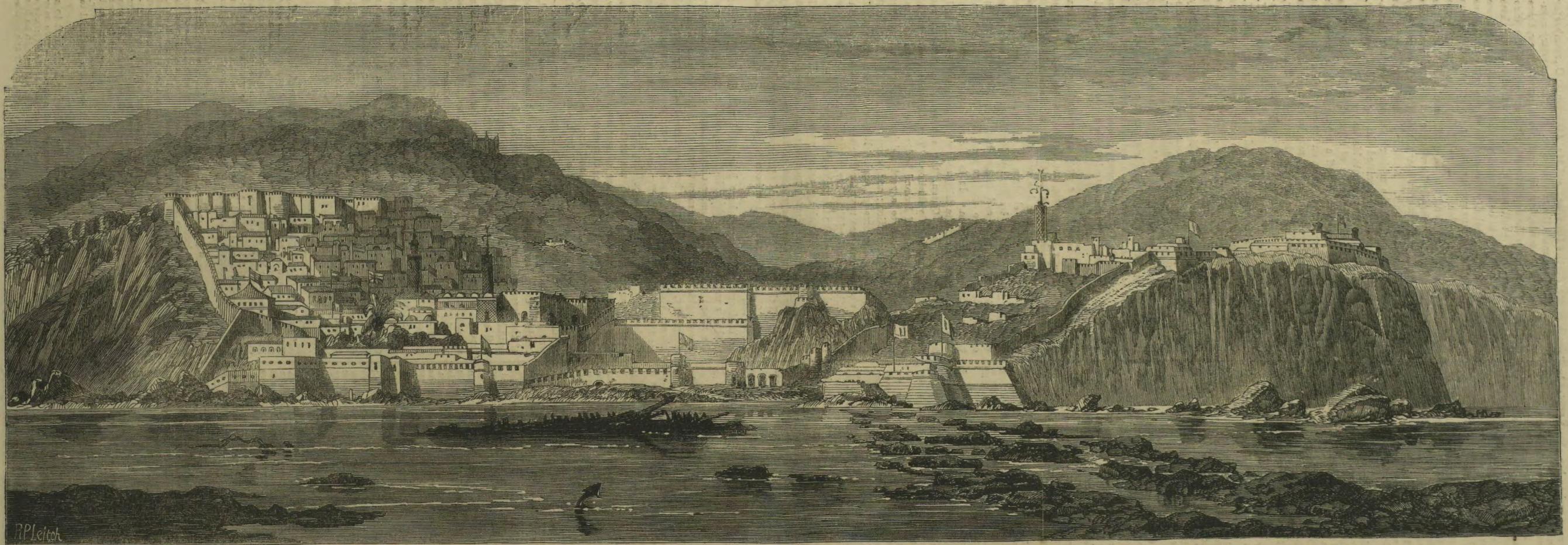
In Ireland there have been a good many meetings by the Ultramontans, led by the priests, for the purpose of assuring Pope Perugia that his Irish children heartily sympathise with his Holiness in the great misfortune that has occurred to him by the escape of so many of his Italian children to liberty. At one of these meetings, presided over by Bishop Moriarty, our Queen's name was received with yells and hisses, and somebody had the inconceivable impudence to declare that her Majesty had starved two millions of Irishmen. It is difficult not to be indignant at the ingratitude of the falsehood which imputed to England, in the person of her Queen, the shadow of neglect at the time of the great Irish visitation. The facts are known to the world. The peasantry of Ireland had, unhappily, learned to trust entirely for subsistence to a root which indolence and ignorance found pleasant of cultivation; and, when that crop failed, the direst distress and wretchedness followed. But, whatever blame might rest elsewhere, there was none for England; for no sooner was the wail of tribulation raised than her money, her provisions, her aid of every kind overflowed the miserable districts; and it is impossible to recall a case in which British generosity was so magnificently manifested. But one ought to be ashamed to contradict an ultramontanist. One thing is certain—namely, that all the falsehood and scurrility which all the Irish Papists could utter can never set Pio Nono again in the position whence he has been toppled amid the applause of the world.

Continental newspapers have been filled with the details of the trial of a mother and daughter, ladies of position, for the murder of the infant of the latter, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. The daughter, herself little more than a child, has been acquitted of complicity, but the mother has been sentenced to twenty years' hard labour. We have no *causes célèbres* happily at home, and are content to see the law dealt out to small offenders. We have just seen a woman pardoned, pitied, and subscribed for, in reward of an act for which another woman, some years ago, was sent off to Tyburn with her baby at her breast. In the case of our own day, a dressmaker, unable to obtain payment from her customers, stole materials to go on with her work; in the older and horrible one, a young wife, whose husband had been carried off by the press-gang, was left penniless, and stole a shilling's worth of goods to provide food—was seen—dropped the goods in the shop—was followed, hunted down, and hanged! We have at least learned some of the lessons of humanity in the interval. In the way of deserved punishment we may mention Mr. Jardine's excellent way of dealing with an omnibus ruffian who dragged a gentleman for some yards through the mud, by way of punishing him for objecting to ride in an omnibus already full. The magistrate did not inflict a fine, to be paid by subscription of fellow-cads, but gave the man a fortnight of hard labour. It will be a good lesson; for the furious competition between the proprietaries of these conveyances has delivered over the box and the steps to a gang who think nothing of the public but as lumber that must be carried, and whose whole thought is to steal one another's "times," prevent one another from taking up or setting down fares, and generally to be as boisterous, insolent, and defiant as possible. In the interest of ladies, who are especially ill-treated by these fellows, we shall be glad to see a few more of them in Mr. Jardine's hands.

THE NEW SOLICITOR-GENERAL.—Mr. William Atherton, Q.C., M.P., has received the appointment of Solicitor-General, rendered vacant by the appointment of Sir Henry Keating to the judicial bench. The hon. and learned gentleman was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in 1839, having during the previous seven years practised as a special pleader. He has represented the city of Durham since 1852, and is he may be considered a very advanced Liberal, being in favour of the ballot, a large reform in the law, the removal of all religious disabilities, and the extension of the suffrage.

LOSS OF THE "PARAMATTA."—The official inquiry instituted by the Board of Trade into the circumstances connected with the loss of the small steam-ship *Paramatta* was resumed yesterday week at Greenwich Police Court before Mr. Trail, police magistrate, and Captain Harris, nautical assessor. Many witnesses were examined, and the inquiry lasted nine hours. Much of the evidence turned upon the course which the vessel had been steered. Captain Baynton, the commander, when under examination, ascribed the loss of the vessel to the currents. At the close of the investigation Mr. Trail said, from the mass of evidence which had been gone through, it would necessarily take some time before he could forward his report to the Board of Trade; but he would say that he thought it would be his duty to take a very severe view of the case. In so doing, however, he should not fail to consider the evidence which had been produced in Captain Baynton's favour.

Tipperary contemporary gives the following little hint to a rival who doubted the professional character of a speech:—"We may gratify 'A. W. H.' so far as to inform him that the report of Mr. Moriarty's speech was supplied by one of the attachés of this office, with whom he has already had acquaintance, who is prepared to meet him, either as a gentleman or a man of business, whenever he shall see fit."



THE TOWN OLD MOORISH WALLS, AND BATTERIES OF TANGIER.—FROM A DRAWING BY COMMANDER MONTAGU O'REILLY

#### TANGIER.

WE lately published a few local sketches of Tangier, with a succinct description of that ancient Moorish town, and we are now enabled to present a full view, copied from an elaborate drawing lately made at the anchorage opposite that place by Commander Montagu O'Reilly.

Tangier, in Arabic, signifies "The City protected by the Lord." It is a place of ancient origin, conveniently situated on the right-hand side at the entrance of the Mediterranean, about thirty-eight miles from Gibraltar and one hundred and thirty miles north of Fez. In 1662 it was given as a dower to the Princess Catharine of Portugal on her marriage with Charles II. of England; but he did not think it worth the expense of keeping; and therefore, in 1684, caused the works to be blown up and abandoned the place. Muley Ismael was the first Governor who gave consent to supply Gibraltar with cattle, poultry, vegetables, &c., a traffic which has continued to the present time. There is a wall round the town with four large gates, which are locked from sunset till sunrise, and the keys are lodged at the Governor's during the interim. The fortifications have lately been improved and are now in good order; heavy guns are mounted—32 and 68 pounds.

In the Engraving of "The Citadel of Tangier" are shown also Apes Hill and the Riff Coast in the distance. Apes Hill, on the African coast, corresponds to the Rock of Gibraltar on the opposite side.

The Illustration entitled "The Walls of Tangier" represents the fortifications of the Upper Town on the desert side.

We annex some particulars of Tangier, taken from "Travels in Morocco, by the late James Richardson," a work recently published by Mr. Skeet:—

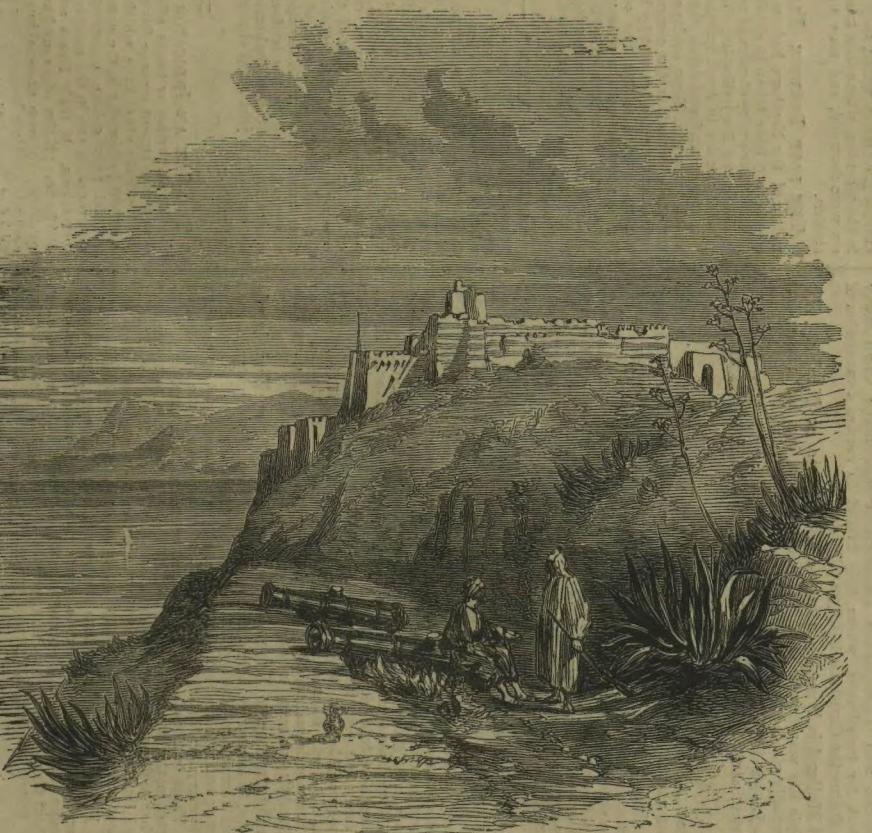
Tangier is very ancient, having probably been built by the aborigines, Berbers, and was usually called by the Romans, Taigo on Tingis. The Emperor Claudius re-peopled it, and called it Julia Traducta. The Moors call it Sanjah, and relate that Benhad Sahab El-Alem built it, also surrounded it with walls of metal, and constructed its houses of gold and silver. In this condition it remained until destroyed by some Berber kings,

who carried away all its treasures. The modern Tangier is a small city of the province of Hasbat, picturesquely placed on the eastern slope of a hill, which terminates in the west with its port and bay, having some analogy to the site of Algiers. It has almost a square form, and its ramparts are a wall, flanked here and there with towers. This place, likewise, is most advantageously situated in the narrowest part of the Straits of Gibraltar, at a few miles east of Cape Spartel, and thirty miles W.S.W. of Gibraltar, and has, therefore, been coveted by all the conquerors of North Africa. Old Tangier (Tangier belia) is situated about four miles east of the present, being now a heap of ruins, near a little river called Kalks or Tingia, spanned over by the remains of a once finely-built Roman bridge. Tangier, though a miserable place compared to most of the cities in Europe, is something considerable in Morocco, and the great mosque is rather splendid. Mr. Borrow justly remarks that its minaret look like the offspring of the celebrated Giralda of Seville. The Christians have here a convent, and a church within it, to which are attached half-a-dozen monks. There is no Protestant church; Mr. Hay reads service in the British Consulate, and invites the Protestant residents. Tangier is the only place in the empire where the Christian religion is publicly professed. The Jews have three or four small synagogues. Usually, the synagogues in Barbary are nothing more than private houses. Eleven Consuls take up their abode in Tangier; the British, French, Spanish, Portuguese, American, Danish, Swedish, Sardinian, Neapolitan, Austrian, and Dutch. Each consular-house generally belongs to its particular nation, the ground to the Sultan.

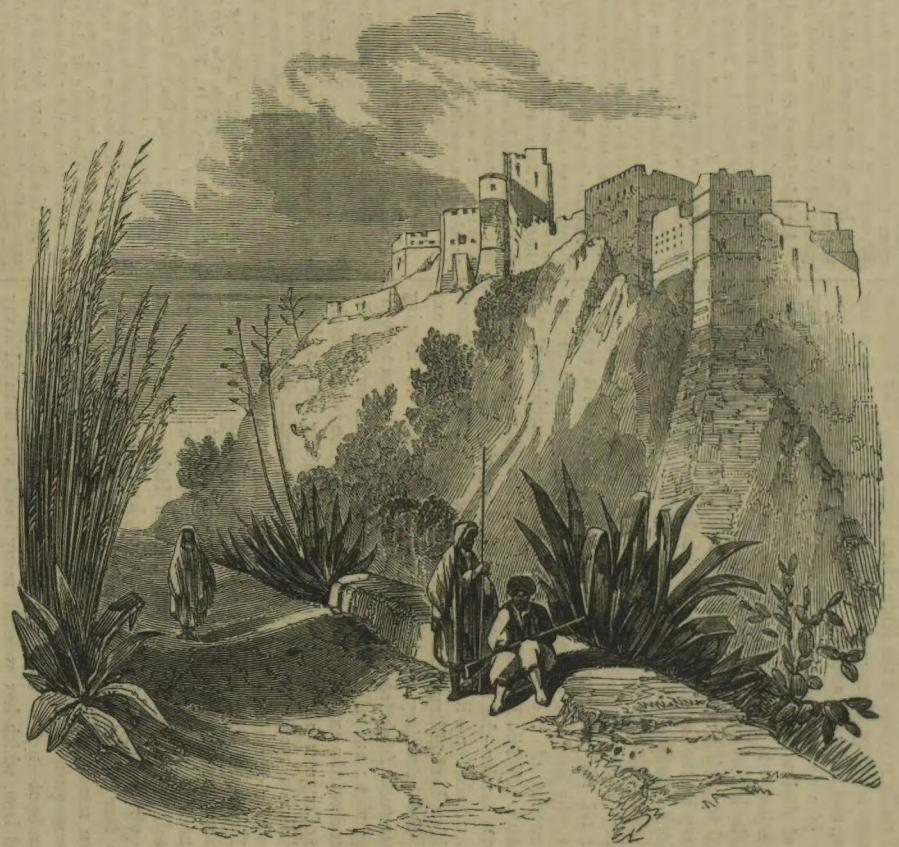
#### THE SNAKE-CHARMERS.

OUR Artist gives the following particulars with regard to the so-called snake-charmers, a group of whom he had an opportunity of sketching one market day in the *Zoc* or open bazaar outside the Tetuan gate of Tangier.

A small party of Riffs or Berbers, as the wild inhabitants of the country between Tangier and Ceuta are called, were seated just under the horse-shoe arch of the gate, surrounded by grave, large-eyed Moors, lithe and slender Arabs, and stealthy Jews. One of these Riffians, with a rope in lieu of a turban-cloth round his head, from which depended the one long lock of hair so carefully cherished by them, played on a rude pipe, drawing



THE CITADEL OF TANGIER.—FROM A SKETCH BY H. J. JOHNSON.



WALLS OF TANGIER.—FROM A SKETCH BY H. J. JOHNSON.



SNAKE-CHARMERS, INHABITANTS OF THE RIFF COAST, MOROCCO.—BY H. J. JOHNSON.

forth most piercing sounds, whilst another kept a running accompaniment on a species of drum. Commencing with a slow and monotonous air, they gradually increased in volume and rapidity, till the snake-charmer, who up to this time had remained perfectly passive, drew from under his dress a small basket, which he placed, the neck of it open and towards him, on the ground. Ere long, apparently drawn forth by the sound of the music, the flat, spade-like head of a snake appeared, and, gradually writhing himself free of the basket, he erected and depressed his crest as though to the sound of the music. The charmer then took out a chicken from some part of his dress and placed it before the snake, which struck at it and bit it in a moment; the chicken staggered about and fell in about two minutes. The Riff then proceeded to wind the snake round his neck; put it into his bosom, and, finally, caused it to draw blood from his forearm, and, slowly waving his arm to and fro with the snake still entwined around it, he seemed to sink gradually into a sort of lethargic stupor, apparently masticating or swallowing something. The music, which had been continuously increasing in shrillness and rapidity, now rose to a climax and died away suddenly in a prolonged and mournful wail. At the end of about ten minutes the man seemed recovered. Whether they really possess any antidote to the bite of the snake in some herb unknown to us I cannot say, but the Moors religiously believe it; and, sceptical as I might be, I certainly could not detect any imposture in the very simple performance.

Richardson, in his "Travels in Morocco," thus describes the snake-charmers:—"These gentry are in company under the protection of their great saint Sidi Aysa, who has long gone upwards, but also is now profitably employed in helping the juggling of these snake-mountebanks. These fellows take their snakes about in small bags or boxes, which are perfectly harmless, their teeth and poison-bags being extracted. They carry them in their bosoms, put them in their mouths, stuffing a long one in of some feet in length, twist them around their arms, use them as a whip to frighten the people, in the meanwhile screaming out and crying unto their heavenly protector for help, the bystanders devoutly joining in their prayers. The snake-charmers usually perform other tricks, such as swallowing nails and sticking an iron bar in their eyes; and they wear their hair long like women, which gives them a very wild maniacal look."

#### MUSIC.

AS COVENT GARDEN, as well as the other theatres, is to have its Christmas pantomime, the preparations for this entertainment of course chiefly engross the attention of the management; not entirely, however, for Alfred Mellon's new opera, "Victorine," has been actively rehearsed during the week, and is to be produced on Monday next. This will be Mr. Mellon's *coup d'essai* as a dramatic composer, and we trust it will be a successful one.

At the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT the instrumental pieces were all selected from the works of Mendelssohn, the principal performers being Miss Arabella Goddard and Herr Becker. The vocal music was miscellaneous, the singers being Miss Fanny Rowland, Mdlle. Behrens, and Mr. Ramsden. As usual at these concerts, St. James's Hall was crowded to the doors.

Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir had their first concert at St. Martin's Hall on Thursday. The performance was excellent and successful. Last evening "The Messiah" was repeated at Exeter Hall by the sacred Harmonic Society.

An affair has taken place at Paris little creditable to the management of the Théâtre Italien. A new opera of Rossini, entitled "Un Curioso Accidente," was announced some months ago, and, of course, much curiosity was excited. Some short time before its production Rossini wrote to M. Calzado, the manager, protesting against the announcement of an untruth, seeing that he had never written such an opera, and desiring that the new production should be announced as "an opera arranged from compositions of Signor Rossini." This was done accordingly, and the opera was performed last week. It turned out to be a mere pasticcio, made up from the music of several of Rossini's juvenile and forgotten works, strung together in connection with a libretto of the most paltry kind. The result was a total and deserved failure. Rossini himself, we cannot help thinking, was not quite free from blame. Whether he was entitled, by law to interdict this performance we know not; but surely he had influence enough, had he chosen to exert it, to put a stop to a proceeding with which his name was so discreditably mixed.

A musical marriage is on the tapis. Our fair and accomplished countrywoman Miss Dolby is about to be "led to the altar" by the eminent violinist M. Sainton.

#### THE THEATRES, &c.

SURREY.—This spontaneous theatre has certainly taken a new start, and the management seem determined to extend their Shakespearean répertoire to the inclusion of all our poet's great plays. Already "King Lear" has been added to the list. Mr. Creswick's portraiture of the wrongs and sorrows of the father-King is powerful in conception, firm in outline, and skilfully coloured. Not seldom he reaches to the sublimity of the paternal sentiment, as idealised by our great dramatist, into its primitive elements and shown in the original majesty of its almost divine nature. Miss Thorne performed *Cordelia* neatly. *Goneril* fell to the lot of Miss Edith Heraud, who sustained the character with such force and judgment as to command the frequent plaudits of the audience.

CHRISTMAS AMUSEMENTS.—Preparations are now on foot for the forthcoming pantomimes, and all is bustle at the principal theatres. The titles of some of these have come to our knowledge. At COVENT GARDEN the story of "Puss in Boots," by Mr. John Bridgman, will give Messrs. W. H. Payne and Sons ample opportunity for their extraordinary talent. DRURY LANE exhibits a new version of "Jack and the Beanstalk," by Mr. E. L. Blanchard, including the Pixies of the West of England, which will be represented by several hundred girls and boys; the scenery, as usual, by Mr. W. Beverley, and the masks by Dykwynkyn. The HAYMARKET pantomime will, as usual, proceed from the pen of Mr. Buckstone, and be entitled "Valentine's Day." The PRINCESS will be provided by Mr. Byron, who has chosen the subject of "Jack the Giant-killer." The LYCEUM benefits by the pen of Mr. F. Talfourd, who contributes a burlesque called "King Thrushbeard." The OLYMPIC also has a burlesque. It is written by Mr. Robert Brough, and is entitled "King Alfred the Great." The NEW ADELPHI has likewise chosen burlesque, and adopted the story of "Lurline." The libretto is by Mr. Byron. The STRAND, in like manner, rejoices in a burlesque, by Mr. F. Talfourd, called "William Tell." At SADLER'S WELLS and the ST. JAMES'S pantomime maintains dominion. The former takes a German subject, "The Golden Goose," and the latter a decidedly English one, "Punch and Judy."

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—MR. AND MRS. GERMAN REED.—These clever artistes have resumed their place in the gallery, and have added to their entertainment "Our Home Circuit and Seaside Studies," several new scenes, songs, and characters. Among these are Mr. Augustus Fitz-Drax and Mrs. Mumbleday, personated by Mrs. German Reed, both with songs, one complaining of the "slowness of things," and the other being a mock song, most effectively rendered. We understand that still further novelties are intended.

MONUMENT TO MOZART AT VIENNA.—The memorial to this great composer, which has been erected to his memory by the inhabitants of Vienna, was inaugurated on Monday week, in the presence of the authorities, of the artist, Hans Gasser, and an immense assemblage. The ceremony was preceded by a short choral performance, followed by a speech by the Burgomaster, and succeeded by another musical display. The monument consists of a statue of Mozart, around which are grouped symbolical accessories, amongst which is a Mournful Muse, looking sorrowfully towards the earth. The names of the greatest of Mozart's works are inscribed on foliage which the Muse holds in her left hand. Four candelabra ornament the memorial, which also bears several inscriptions.

A great many of the soldiers discharged in India upon their refusal to enter the Queen's service, upon the passing of the new Act for the Government of India, have been re-enlisted upon their arrival in England, and have received the bounty.

#### FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT IN ITALY.

TURIN.

To pretend to give you any insight into the march of events since my last letter would be like the presumption of one who should assume to sketch the result of a new drama before the curtain had risen. Since the final determination of a Congress has been taken all the prominent political characters here have received due warning to be more than ordinarily circumspect and careful to prejudge nothing, and, so far as may be, leave the Italian question to be dealt with by diplomacy, with as few distracting and adventitious elements as may be.

The Regency of Buoncompagni, after being at first stoutly resisted by M. Ricasoli, has now been accepted by him; in fact, it was well understood that he was given no choice in the matter, but told to take it, or —. Now, the other alternative is serious enough to shake the resolution of one even as bold and determined as Baron Ricasoli. It came simply to this: If you reject the aid and sympathy of Piedmont in the only shape she is enabled to afford them you must be prepared to meet all the emergencies of a great democratic struggle, or be ready to accept an armed intervention. The army of Central Italy—albeit a disciplined and organised force, ready to take the field like soldiers—is in reality only the advanced guard of a large and wide-spread population deeply imbued with a desire for independence, and strongly impressed with a notion that their liberty must be the work of their own hands, and that little confidence can be placed in Kings or Councils. To keep this force in hand without the activity and excitement of a campaign required just such a man as Garibaldi; one whose tried loyalty was above all suspicion, and whose energy none could presume to dispute. Now Garibaldi has been withdrawn; and, although there may be many and excellent reasons for the retirement, the grave and momentous question arises—Who can replace him in the confidence of the troops? Who can even dare to impose the discipline so necessary to raw and newly-raised levies?

To every well-wisher of Italy nothing would seem of more importance at this moment than the maintenance of that strict order and legality which has already acquired for this part of the peninsula the respect and admiration of all Europe. The short reply to every sneer of those who denied the competence of Italy to the task of self-government being to point to the Duchies, which have now for upwards of eight months presented the spectacle of the most perfect order and obedience to the laws, the condition of Tuscany alone is something to marvel at. A people suddenly emancipated from a government of police spies and gendarmerie, with a restricted press and a dominant priesthood, find themselves free to adopt any amount of liberty they like, and indulge in any amount of science, and yet, with a wise moderation, that might have done honour to statesmen, they have been satisfied with a prudent extension of their privileges, a moderate freedom of the press, and a judicious tolerance in matters of religion. As to the last, the Tuscans have established for themselves and their cause a foundation for true English sympathy.

At this moment, in Florence, a converted Romanist—that is, one who, having left the Catholic fold, has embraced the doctrines of what they term the Christian Church—a form of Protestantism not unlike in its government that of the Plymouth Brethren—is preaching to crowds, who flock nightly to hear him. He is a man of great controversial ability, singularly eloquent, and endowed with a consummate tact, which enables him even on such tender ground to walk with safety. Even when assailing, as he does, with all the force of large and powerful sarcasm the doctrines of Romanism, he has the skill to avoid committing himself before the law, insomuch that when M. Salvagnoli, being appealed to by the Archbishop of Florence to silence the heretic and expel him from the State, was able to reply that, having himself heard the preacher, he could vouch for the guarded care with which he restrained himself within the bounds of true and legitimate controversy. "Go and listen to him, reverend father," he is reported to have said, "and you will hear many truths, such as we do not meet with every day of our lives." Whether he be or not accurately reported the preacher is there still, and such is the enthusiasm to hear him that the doors of his chapel are besieged for hours before they are opened.

Smaller signs than these have prognosticated great events, and assuredly a great change must have come over the Italian mind ere the claims of a scriptural preacher could be recognised and valued by a population long accounted the most frivolous and pleasure-seeking of Europe. At all events, contrast this incident with the story of the "Maddai" and it will not be difficult to choose between Tuscany under Leopold and Tuscany under Ricasoli.

Although every calm and moderate politician is ready to own that a Congress offers the only chance of anything like a settlement of the Italian question, yet few will dispute that if the deliberations be much prolonged or protracted the very gravest troubles may ensue. Austria and the party of the Restoration have, indeed, this one and only hope in their favour. They calculate on the weariness and impatience that must be felt by men whose future must remain so long undecided. They speculate on all the difficulties Governments avowedly provisional must encounter to enforce their edicts, and how hard it will be for generals whose command may cease to-morrow to enact the part of strict disciplinarians, and they count upon the progress of Mazzinianism to do more for their cause than all their now most zealous followers.

No man regards these perils with more clearness of view than Ricasoli, and he has repeatedly complained of the isolation to which the hesitating counsels of the Piedmontese Cabinet have condemned him; and although the vote of the Regency appears to many to have been a rash and bold policy, mainly meant as the answer to the French Emperor's letter, it was in reality a last effort made to compel Piedmont to assume some certain and decided step with regard to Central Italy.

Several persons of that class whose opportunities would bespeak them to be well informed have told me that they look upon a renewal of the war in spring as by no means unlikely; and, although I do not exactly partake of the reasons for the opinion, the possibility of such an event is not at all so remote as may be thought in England. The state of public feeling at this moment is one of considerable gloom and depression. There is, besides the great reaction consequent upon a period of intense excitement, the dreary apprehension that their destinies are to be dealt with rather in regard to the interests of European peace than with any consideration for the wants and wishes of Italy. It is true they have a full reliance on the good will and friendship of England; and nothing will be more difficult for our representative at the Congress than to sustain even a tittle of the confidence now placed in British protection.

P.S. I have just seen one who has returned from Tuscany. He declares that the fame of the preacher, whose name is Mazzarella, is daily increasing, and in the same proportion are the efforts of the priests to silence or banish him.

THE SALE OF OLD STORES.—A return was issued on Monday showing the sums paid into the Exchequer during the three years ending 1858 as the produce of the sale of old stores. The amount paid by the Naval Department in the years 1855-56 was £73,353, in the years 1856-57 £104,600, and in the years 1857-58 £227,307. The corresponding sums paid by the War Department were £25,707, £411,440, and £263,657, the aggregate of the whole for both services being £1,106,095.

THE CIVIL LIST.—The Queen has granted a pension of £150 a year out of the Civil List pensions to the daughters of Frederick Cort, whose inventions in the manufacture of iron have contributed so much to the prosperity of the trade, whilst his family have been left in deep distress. Her Majesty has also granted a pension on the Civil List of £125 a year to the sisters of the late Dr. Dionysius Lardner.

From a letter dated Galatz, of November the 29th, we learn that a terrific storm had lately visited the Black Sea, which proved destructive to upwards of forty vessels. Five occurred at the mouth of the Sulina. Fortunately at that place a life-boat is stationed. She was provided about two years ago by the European Commissioners for dredging the Danube. She was built in London, on the plan of the boats of the Royal National Life-boat Institution. In October the life-boat rescued the crews of two ships, and in the late gale she was instrumental in saving from the brig *Swift*. Three of the *Swift*'s crew were unhappily lost, but, had the Greek pilots done their duty, all might easily have been saved. The new life-boat is the admiration of all true sailors. There can be no doubt that, in the event of her services being required on any future occasion, the life-boat will, if manned by experienced sailors, be of great service to the cause of humanity.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The first division of the steam dispatch-vessels and gun-boats at Sheerness are fully equipped and ready for immediate service.

It is in contemplation to augment the Regiment of Royal Artillery by the formation of several new batteries, and the existing brigades are to be provided with an additional number of horses.

The workmen employed at the several departments of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, will be granted a holiday from ten in the morning of the Saturday preceding Christmas Day until the following Wednesday.

Mr. John Laird having drawn attention to the advantages presented by Birkenhead as a site for a naval arsenal, the Birkenhead Commissioners have held a meeting on the subject, and determined to agitate for its adoption.

A correspondent, whose "attention has been called" to a paragraph in this Journal stating that "the students of St. Bartholomew's Hospital have had a meeting at which it was resolved that no application should be made for commissions in the Army while the recently-promulgated regulations remain in force," assures us that no such meeting has been held, or, as far as he can learn, been thought of.

A model gun, invented by a large engineering firm at Lambeth, was received at the Woolwich Arsenal yesterday week for examination. A rifled gun, invented by Mr. Jeffery, of Stepney, which was forwarded to Woolwich about three months since, has been tested at Shoeburyness, and is said to have proved the most extraordinary weapon in point of range and efficiency yet introduced. Mr. Gosling, of Woolwich, also has an invention which, he states, will much enhance the efficiency of the Armstrong gun.

A battery of Armstrong's 12-pounders, mounted on temporary carriages, has been proved, each piece being charged with as much powder as could be crammed into it. This severe test was gone through to the perfect satisfaction of the authorities present, who pronounced that it was impossible for the gun to burst "under fair usage." The terrible shock which the excessive charges produced brought the guns off their position with a perfect leap, and gave a recoil of about twenty-five feet.

The experiment recently carried out in the North Seas on board the *Wrangler* steam-vessel, in the presence of a select committee of naval and military officers, has resulted in the adoption of an improved description of carriage for the Armstrong gun, a number of which will be immediately constructed at the Royal carriage department for the naval service, on a principle which entirely obviates any inconvenience arising from the rolling of a heavy sea.

UNIFORMS FOR VOLUNTEER CORPS.—A committee has been appointed by the War Office authorities to consider the question of uniforms for rifle volunteers, and to report to the Secretary of State for War upon the colour and pattern which shall be recommended as the most appropriate for general adoption by those rifle volunteer corps who have not yet selected their uniforms. When decided upon, a sample pattern of the clothing so recommended will be deposited with the volunteer branch of the War Office for general guidance in this matter.

CHAPLAINS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY.—A Royal warrant has been issued whereby Chaplains of the Presbyterian and Roman Catholic persuasions are put precisely on the same footing as those of the United Church of England and Ireland. It provides that the pensions to be given to the widows of Chaplains shall be at the rates granted to widows of officers of corresponding rank. According to this warrant, the relative rank of Chaplains, with their classification, will be as follows:—Chaplain-General to the Forces, as Major-General; Chaplains of the First Class, as Colonels; Chaplains of the Second Class, as Lieutenant-Colonels; Chaplains of the Third Class, as Majors; Chaplains of the Fourth Class, as Captains.

NAVAL PUNISHMENTS.—The new Admiralty regulations respecting corporal punishment in the Navy have been published. The men will be divided into two classes, as is now the rule in the Army, and the power of using the "cat" will, so far as the first class is concerned, be taken out of the hands of commanding officers, except in cases of open mutiny, "where immediate punishment may be necessary to check a disposition on the part of others to join in so flagrant a crime." With regard to the men in the second class, however, the lash may be administered without sentence of a court-martial for the following offences:—Mutinous or highly insubordinate or riotous conduct, desertion, repeated drunkenness, smuggling liquor into the ship, theft, repeated disobedience of orders, deserting posts, and indecent assaults.

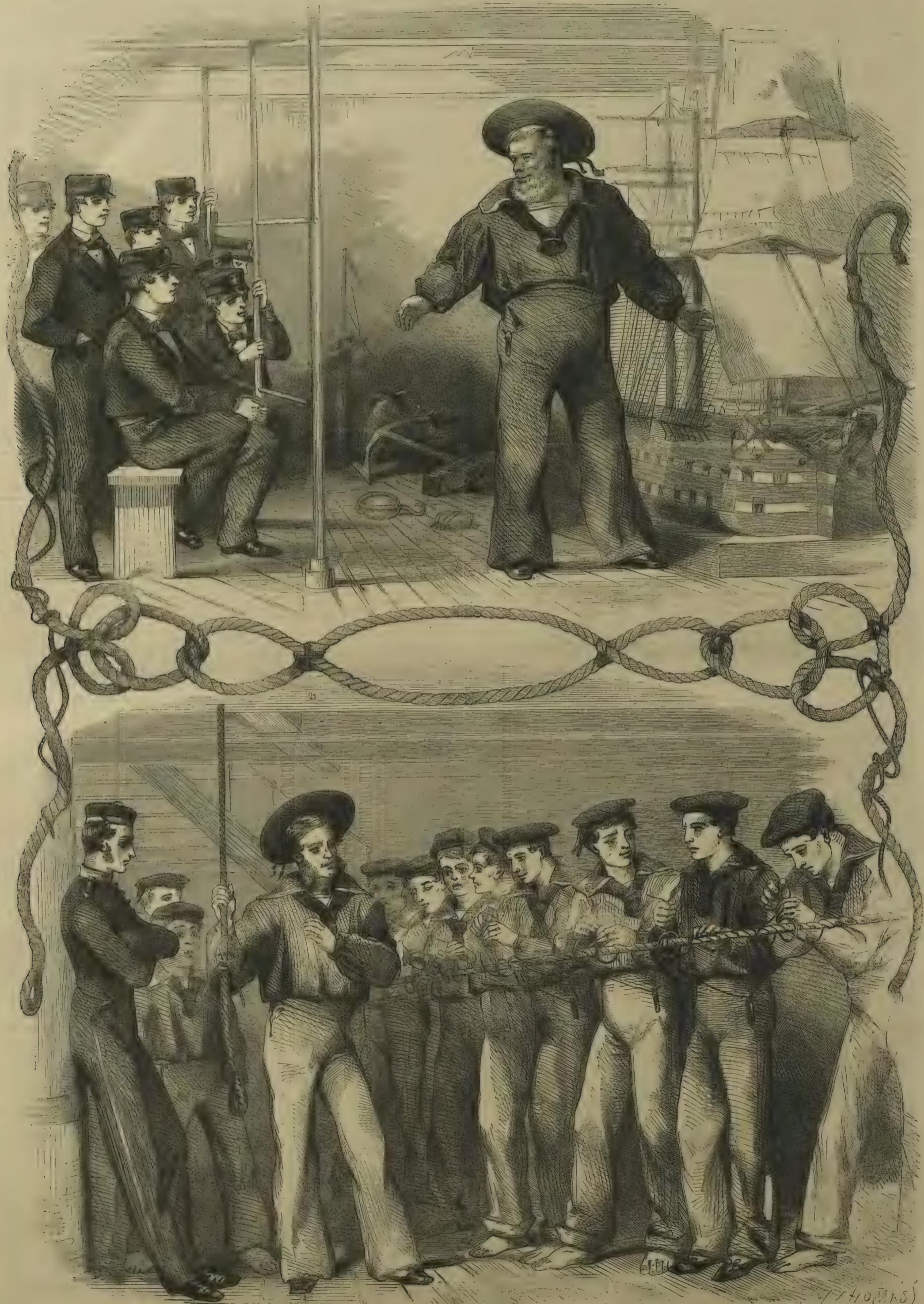
ADDISCOMBE COLLEGE.—The usual half-yearly public examination and distribution of prizes took place at this college yesterday week in the presence of a number of distinguished men. The Right Honourable Sir Charles Wood, M.P., Secretary of State for India, presided. Sir Frederick Currie, Vice-President of the Council; Sir Robert Vivian, K.C.B., Sir Proby Caufield, K.C.B., and Mr. W. J. Eastlake, members of the Council of India, were also present, and a considerable number of military and general visitors, including the Archbishop of Canterbury, General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Pasley, K.C.B., Major-General Sir Harry Jones, K.C.B., and others. The results of the examination were most satisfactory.

DEATHS.—Colonel the Hon. John Walpole died on the 10th inst., at Sydenham, at the advanced age of seventy-three years.—Colonel Edward William Bray, C.B., late of the 39th Foot, died on Saturday last, at Brighton. The gallant officer, who was in his seventy-first year, entered the Army about fifty years back, and had seen much active service in India.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. D. Campbell, C.B., of the 71st (Highland) Regiment of Foot, died last Saturday. This gallant officer served with the 71st at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and was, for his services, made a Companion of the Order of the Bath.—Lieutenant Charlton, late of the 32nd Regiment, died on the 5th inst., at Queenstown, Cove of Cork, aged twenty-two, after a lingering illness, the result of privations and sufferings undergone and wounds received while engaged with his regiment in the memorable defence of Lucknow. Although at the time junior Lieutenant, he was intrusted with the command of his company on outpost duty, in close proximity to the rebels during a critical period of the siege; and, in the words of General Inglis's despatch, "nobly performed his duty."—Mr. John Fincham, for many years Master Shipwright of Portsmouth Dockyard, and the builder of the celebrated *Arrogant*, the first screw-figate possessed by the country, died on Wednesday week.

LAUNCH OF THE "DUNCAN."—On Tuesday the launch took place at Portsmouth of the *Duncan*, 101 guns on two decks. This vessel was laid down on the 27th of April, 1857, and has been built from designs furnished from the office of the Surveyor of the Navy, under the superintendence of Mr. Abettell, the master builder of Portsmouth yard. Mrs. Farquhar, the wife of the gallant Flag Captain of the Commander-in-Chief, performed the ceremony of naming the *Duncan*, and the shipwrights immediately commenced splitting away the blocks, the last of which was no sooner released than the noble ship, without any recourse being had to screw or hydraulic, which had been placed in position for service, if required, started on her way, and, amid the plaudits of the assembled crowd, glided without check of any kind into the water. Her port bower, as soon as she was clear of the shed, stopped her further progress astern, and the launch was complete. The following are the principal dimensions, horse-power, and armament of the ship:—Extreme length, 288ft. 4in.; length between perpendiculars, 252ft. 1in. The machinery of the ship contains a pair of horizontal trunk-engines by Penn and Sons, of 400 horse-power each, nominal. The ship's armament will comprise, on the upper deck, one pivot gun of 95 cwt., ten feet long, and twenty-four 32-pounders, of 42 cwt. each; nine feet six inches long; lower deck, thirty-eight 32-pounders, of 65 cwt. each; nine feet long.

THE NEW STAFF COLLEGE.—In the February of 1858 an order in Council was issued for the formation of a new department in the Military College at Sandhurst. The well-known institution was not to be changed in any way, or superseded; but, as its object was merely that of teaching youths the elements of the military science, it was found necessary to create a new department, where mature officers might fit themselves for Staff appointments. At first the new college was rather an adjunct to Sandhurst than a separate institution, but now the time has come, in the opinion of its founders, for it to take a leap forward and enter a new phase of its history. The first stone, therefore, of a new building was formally laid on Wednesday, at Sandhurst, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. Though at first only fifteen students came forward to learn Staff duty, the number rapidly extended, and there are now thirty young men studying in the confined space allotted to them in the existing building. When the new quarters are ready to receive them there can be no doubt that their numbers will rapidly augment. As some indication of the nature and range of the studies of these officers, it may be stated that the professorial staff now consists of nine professors—namely, two for mathematics, one for military history and art, one for fortification, one for military administration, one each for French, German, and Hindustani, and one for military topography. The students are divided into a senior and junior class, and the period allowed them for passing through the college is two years. Examinations by the Council of Military Education are held every six months; so that, independently of the minor ordeals through which they are put quarterly, and even monthly, by the collegiate authorities, the progress of each class is gauged and tested by periodical examinations. The site of the proposed building is a pleasant one. It is to be situated on a gentle slope from half to three-quarters of a mile to the eastward of the Cadets' College, and within the spacious grounds attached to the last-named establishment. The new edifice, the foundations and basement of which are already laid up to within a foot of the ground floor





1.—YOUNG MIDDIES BEING TAUGHT THE NAMES OF THE SAILS, SHROUDS, ETC.

2.—SAILOR LADS LEARNING TO KNOT.

NAVAL INSTRUCTION ON BOARD "THE BRITANNIA" TRAINING-SHIP, PORTSMOUTH.—DRAWN BY M. S. MORGAN.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 584



SOIREE GIVEN TO MR. BRIGHT IN THE PHILHARMONIC HALL, LIVERPOOL, BY THE FINANCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION—FROM A SKETCH BY G. HAYES.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 684.



CONVERSATION OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY LITERARY SOCIETY AT THE PADDINGTON TERMINUS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 683.

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THE GOLD BEDSTEAD PRESENTED TO QUEEN VICTORIA BY THE MAHARAJAH OF CASHMERE.

## CONVERSAZIONE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE members of the Great Western Railway Literary Society gave a most brilliant fête in their rooms at the Paddington Station on Wednesday evening, the 7th instant. Their handsome suite of rooms was arranged in a most tasteful manner, the principal room being filled with beautiful and rare specimens of pictures, sculpture, bronzes, books, and other works of art. On a dais near the centre stood the bedstead recently presented to the Queen by the Maharajah of Cashmere, and which had been most graciously lent for the occasion by her Majesty. The centre window was arranged as a memento to the genius of Brunel and Stephenson, and contained their portraits. Next to her Majesty in the noble example set by her of thus contributing to the amusement and instruction of the people we must mention the Chairman of the Great Western Railway Company, the Earl of Shelburne, who, by his presence and contributions, showed his interest in the society. Amongst his Lordship's pictures were Landseer's "Rough and Ready," with other specimens of the modern as well as the ancient school of art, besides a valuable collection of books and bronzes. Amongst the MSS. were some interesting autograph letters of Charles I., and a bull of Pope Gregory in favour of Humphery Duke of Gloucester, sent by Miss Saunders. Mr. Hunt, of Chesham-place, sent a beautiful collection of paintings, bronzes, and other objects of interest and value. The officers of the company, amongst whom we may mention Mr. Saunders, Mr. Gooch, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Hugh Owen, and Mr. Macdougal Smith, contributed some choice pictures by Reynolds, Wilkie, Webster, Stanfield, Muller, Pickersgill, and others, besides other works of art. Mr. Sopwith sent some ancient jars and vases, which deserved additional interest from the fact that they were

found by the late Mr. Stephenson and himself on the site of ancient Alexandria. Behnes sent his model of the Havelock statue, and Mr. Fisher contributed a bust of the Queen when Princess Victoria (1828), a remarkably good likeness of her present Majesty at that time. Messrs. Hancock, of Bruton-street, Messrs. Pilkington, of Moorgate-street, and Messrs. Gough and Sylvester, of Birmingham, sent some beautiful specimens of gold, silver, and electro work. Messrs. Copeland contributed some gems of the ceramic art. The Llangollen Slate Company of London had some marvellous imitations of marbles and inlaid japanwork, and did not hesitate to send for comparison a large and valuable slab of real malachite by which to judge of one of their imitations. Mr. John Bettridge, late Jennings and Bettridge, contributed some beautiful specimens of papier-mâché; and the Coalbrook Dale Company some very elegant bronzes and castings. The clocks sent by Mr. Cole, of Castle-street, Holborn, were amongst the most elegant and unique things of the kind we have ever seen. The Science and Art Department, South Kensington, with a singleness of purpose which cannot be too highly commended, sent a large collection of art specimens, illustrative of progressive art-studies; while the floral decorations of the room were complete through the kindness of Mr. Woodroffe, the florist in the Harrow-road.

The amusements of the evening comprised a concert and some excellent readings in poetry.

The reception of Wednesday was followed by soirées on Thursday and Friday, when several musical amateur friends gave their services, including a reading from "Ingoldsby Legends," by the honorary secretary of the society, Mr. Kinnaird, to whom was intrusted the care of the general arrangements.

The pictures were arranged by Mr. Hugh Owen. To the efficient

aid given by the chairman of the committee, Mr. T. H. Stevens, and their treasurer, Mr. Melhuish also the success of the réunion was greatly due.

## THE GOLD BEDSTEAD, A PRESENT FROM THE MAHARAJAH OF CASHMERE TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

THIS costly present to her Majesty is, with the magnificent carpet on which it stands, of the value of £150,000. It was deposited in Windsor Castle on Wednesday, the 2nd of November last, under the charge of Colonel Willoughby, from the East India House, as recorded at the time in this Journal. Among the works of art and science exhibited at the conversazione held last week in the rooms of the Great Western Railway Literary Society this bedstead, which had been graciously lent for the purpose by her Majesty, formed, as might have been expected, the chief object of interest. Annexed is a brief description of this gorgeous specimen of Oriental art. The posts of the bedstead are of gold, the fringes and filigree of the curtains and tentlike covering being of the same costly material. The posts are covered with elaborately-etched ornamental work, and the curtains and upper coverings are composed of the most beautiful cashmere woven texture, shawl pattern, and distinguished by designs in excellent taste, with colours and gold intermingled in the most ingenious manner, so as to produce an agreeable contrast. The tentlike top of the bed is covered with shawl-border patterns in stripes, the prevailing groundwork of the whole textile fabric being green, and the various fringes and tassels of gold. The inside linings are of crimson colour, quilted in lozenge pattern, with bands at each side. The elaborately-worked carpet of cashmere, shawl pattern, on which the bedstead stands, has a crimson ground to harmonise with the curtains.

## "THE BARLEYFIELD."—BY G. E. HICKS.

We select from Mr. Wallis's fine collection of modern paintings, which have been for the last few weeks on view at the Water-colour Gallery, a charming little picture, by G. E. Hicks, entitled "The Barleyfield." Though of small size and modest pretensions, there is something excessively pleasing in the artist's simple, unaffected, but eminently truthful treatment of this rural subject. There is no ambition after bold foreshortening or extreme effects in perspective; no overcrowding of the canvas with groupings gratuitously devised; no artificial contrasts of colours in overcharged skies or over-dressed auxiliaries; all breathes of coolness and freshness and fragrance, as a new-born field should do; and the charm of "repose" is eminently realised. Yet the scene is not devoid of action; on the contrary, it is full of life and motion; the figure of the young damsel who, with elastic step and well-directed hand, drives the piling barley before her is as original as it is spirited. Behind her are an elderly woman and a young girl seen in profile, admirably painted. The landscape in which this grouping is included is very pleasing—on the right a little bit of wood, on the left a distant view of a homestead strikingly English. The colouring of this pleasing composition is thoroughly in keeping with the general treatment—delicate and harmonious. The stubble in the field is intermingled with slight herbages of the tenderest green, which sets off the pale pink dress of the principal figure. The sky above is bright and solid, and full of air.

Amongst other recent additions to Mr. Wallis's Exhibition which we noticed on our last visit we must mention Macleise's large and splendid pictures—"The Bohemians," and an exquisite group of two young nuns—one who has just taken the veil, the other in her novitiate, which is fresh from the easel of Mr. Sant. The faces are of a peculiar beauty, with a sisterly resemblance between them, and a touch of sadness and resignation which denotes a common bereavement, and the consciousness of a common destiny.

## MISS HEATH.

MISS HEATH, with whose Portrait we this week present our readers, was not originally intended for the stage. She was educated at a school near London; and, her voice being there noticed for its power and sweetness, she was, on leaving, placed under an Italian master of known ability, with a view to her appearance in English opera. Desirous of becoming accustomed to an audience, she played several times in private. On one of these occasions Mr. Dion Boucicault, the author, happened to be present. Struck by her evident aptitude for the histrionic profession, he spoke of her to Mr. C. Kean, and the result was an engagement for four years at the Princess'. At the time of her appearance she was but fifteen years old. Her success was indubitable, and she remained a member of the Princess' company until its late breaking up. Although a great addition to its strength, it is to be regretted that during this period she had but little opportunity of displaying her talent. Whenever a part of any weight was intrusted to her it was filled with marked ability. Her *Ophelia*, for instance, was the subject of much well-deserved praise. In this part, too, her fine contralto voice greatly aided the effect of the latter scenes. Immediately on leaving the Princess' Miss Heath was engaged at Sadler's Wells, the true home of Shakespeare and the legitimate drama. Here she made her first appearance most successfully in *Juliet*, and she has since been playing the "leading business," with the constant approbation of the audience.

Her personal appearance is handsome and graceful, her manner in everything that of a well-educated gentlewoman, and, we believe, her love for the profession she has chosen is intense. She has made great progress in the opinion of the public in the few weeks in which she has had the opportunity of showing her full powers. On Wednesday, November the 30th, when the Sadler's Wells company performed at Windsor Castle, "Romeo and Juliet" was the play selected, in which Miss Heath sustained the arduous part of the heroine, to small proof of the estimation in which she is now held.

Our Engraving is from a photograph by Mr. James, of Mount-row, Islington.

## NAVAL INSTRUCTION ON BOARD THE "BRITANNIA," PORTSMOUTH.

In the Numbers of this Journal for Sept. 10 and 17 we gave some Illustrations and a brief description of the training process through which youngsters appointed to her Majesty's Navy have to pass on board the *Britannia* previously to being drafted off for active service. The Engravings which we have already given, by way of illustrating this important experiment in naval education, showed the youngsters learning to box the compass, receiving instruction in singlestick and musket practice, and being taught lessons in gunnery. In the present Number we have, first, a company of young mids being initiated, from a model of from fifteen to eighteen feet high, into the mysteries of sails, shrouds, tops, caps, ropes, blocks, dead-eyes, and all the complicated head gear of a vessel. Our second illustration exhibits a number of novices learning how to make knots, hitches, and splices. Between two upright iron rods a stout rope is fixed; and along this are pieces of thin cord, at each of which stands a boy. In front of the boys stands an instructor, who has a rope before him, hanging from a beam. The instructor tells them to tie a certain knot or hitch. For instance, he says, "Tie a sheepshank," and illustrates it by tying one himself. The boys follow his example, more or less successfully. He then explains to them its use. Other complications follow, until the lads are thorough proficients in the art of knotting, hitching, and splicing.

The training-ship system was established in 1857 on board the *Illustrious*, which vessel has been superseded by the larger and more commodious *Britannia*. To the particulars given in previous Numbers of this Journal relating to the new system of naval education we add some others, taken from an excellently-written article, entitled "Aboard the Training Ship," in a recent number of *All the Year Round*:-

On reaching the upper deck (we have entered at the middle deck, as is the way in three-deckers), the first thing that seizes one's attention is a body of lads exercising. Clad in blue frocks and blanket trousers, these youngsters are learning to reef and furl sails, some on the mizen-top-sail-yard, and some on the "monkey-yard" rigged for the purpose. As there is a youngster to every "top" in her Majesty's ships, whose business it is to see the men do their work aloft, the advantage of this exercise (to say nothing of its healthfulness) is obvious. Accidents, meanwhile—for the lads are very young—are provided against by a friendly netting across the poop, which would break your fall if you came from ever so far. A portion of the whole cadets now on board—hundred and sixteen—are always at "exercise," while the other portion is at "study." For they are divided into watches and classes, each of which takes its turn at the various occupations which fill up the seven hours and a half of daily work.

The general routine of the training-ship, it may be as well to state here, is as follows:—6 A.M. Lash up hammocks. (To every three cadets there is one marine servant, who "does for them" in matters of toilet, &c.) When the hammocks are stowed, prayers are read. 8 A.M. Breakfast. 8.30. Diversions (Inspectional muster). 9. Instruction. Deck and practical work commence, such as we have just had a glimpse of. 12.15 P.M. Dinner (N.B. No wine allowed, and no smoking). 1.30. Instructions resumed. 5.30. Tea. 6.45 to 8.15. Study. 9.30. Turn in.

In the evening there is a period of that reasonable old nautical saturnalia known as "skylarking." The rigging—away to the dizziest heights—is dotted with climbing lads, who vie with each other in feats of "pluck," and acquire coolness, readiness, suppleness, and nerve thereby.

In making the round of the ship, one observes that every part of it is devoted to some special purpose. Having left one batch of boys working in the rigging, you enter a cabin and find two tables lined by other lads, half of whom are learning drawing, and the other half French.

Descending from the upper to the main deck, we find the forward part of it devoted to the messing and sleeping of the "novices." The novices are such landsmen as, choosing to volunteer for the purpose (head-quarters or rendezvous, the Earl St. Vincent, Common Hard, Portsea), are taken on board the *Britannia* to be fitted for seagoing ships. They are the raw material of seamen, and the *Britannia* works them up into the desired article. The novices are kept altogether apart from the cadets, occupying their own portions of the vessel, and are subjected to their own special regulations. There are three hundred novices of the average age of twenty-one years. Their instruction consists of: 1. Gun exercise and handspike drill; 2. Boat exercise; 3. Cutlass exercise; 4. The second instructions of the Excellent gunnery drill; 5. Exercising sails; 6. Knotting and splicing; 7. Hearing the lead; 8. The manual.

The middle deck, to which we pass from that above it, is a general exercise deck—one where the duties of a man-of-war's gun-deck are practically tried. The afterpart is devoted to the cadets, the forward part to the novices. Here is a school for the "boys" (seamen in embryo, of whom the *Britannia* has also some), and an airy, cheerful-looking "sick

bay," or hospital, for the sick. Here, too, you see sundry models of the more important portions of a ship, conveniently placed for the teaching of youth. A bowsprit, accurately rigged, in miniature, meets your eye in one spot; and every detail of the rigging of a bowsprit can be learned from this pretty model.

Another downward movement, via the hatchway ladder, and we are on the last of the gun-deck, the lower-deck. This is wholly devoted to the cadets. In the forepart many of them sleep, and the hammocks out of the way, they "skylark" ad libitum. In the central portion is their mess-room, and at a school-room. There is only one stage more to go, and, in reaching the orlop-deck, we exhaust them all. This deck lies below the water-line, and, in its regular state, comprises the cockpit, cable-tiers, &c. In the *Britannia* it a sleeping-place for a part of the cadets.

The *Britannia*, our readers see, like a beehive, has its own place and duty for every busy bee. All is order, regularity, and punctuality.

## REFORM SOIREE AT LIVERPOOL.

A SOIREE, under the auspices of the Financial Reform Association, was given on Thursday, the 1st inst., to Mr. Bright, in the large room of the Philharmonic Hall, Liverpool. The event has been already recorded in this Journal. We give some additional particulars in connection with our Engraving of the 18th on page 579. When the soiree was resolved upon it was meant to be in honour also of Mr. Cobden and General Thompson; but the former was unable to leave Paris owing to serious debility, and the latter was compelled to forego his intention of being present owing to an important engagement. Mr. Cobden's letter, dated Paris, November 28, says that the state of his health prevented his visiting Liverpool, but he hoped to fulfil the engagement into which he had entered at some future early opportunity. There never was a moment when he felt greater interest than at present in the realisation of the Financial Association's programme for substituting direct for indirect taxation. "If," he says, "I required an illustration of the importance of your principle, which implies the removal of custom-house impediments between nations, I should find it in the present relations of England and France. What means this periodical visitation which has every two or three years since 1847 caused the panic-cry of French invasion to overspread England, and which at the present moment is heard again in tones as loud and menacing as ever? Here am I, with all my children, in the very jaws of the imaginary monster which has been conjured to terrify my good countrymen; and yet I feel no less safe from attack or injury of any kind than if I were residing in London or Liverpool. Whence springs the idea of danger which pervades the public men at home? I attribute it mainly to the want of intercommunication and the consequent ignorance and prejudice which prevail respecting the character and designs of our nearest Continental neighbour." The hon. member went on to say that hitherto the Governments of the two countries have devoted their energies to the task of preventing, as far as possible, any commercial intercourse between them, and hopes that legislators will awaken to a sense of their responsibilities.

The soiree was conducted upon the same principles as the political demonstrations at the Albion Hotel and in the Free-trade Hall, Manchester; refreshments being provided without the capacity of the room for seating an audience being interfered with. There were five refreshment-rooms, and a stall at the lower end of the room; tea, coffee, sandwiches, fruit, &c., being supplied. For this part of the business 1500 to 1600 tickets (7s. 6d. each) were disposed of, each securing a reserved seat in the body of the hall; and the stalls and galleries were thronged. The arrangements were in all respects excellent.

Mr. Robertson Gladstone was to have presided, as chairman of the Financial Reform Association; but, he being ill, the chair was taken by Mr. Charles Robertson. To the chairman's right was Lord Teynham, and to his left John Bright, Esq., M.P. Amongst other guests upon the platform were J. C. Ewart, Esq. M.P.; Thomas Bazley, Esq. M.P.; W. P. Urquhart, Esq. M.P.; and James Stansfield, jun., Esq. M.P.; Alderman Heywood and Goadby (Manchester), Harvey (Salisbury), and Ryland (Warrington); Messrs. George Wilson, R. N. Phillips, Henry Ashworth, George Thompson, Edmund Ashworth, E. G. Salisbury, James Sidebottom, Eccles Shorrock, Joseph Leese, and T. C. Ryley; T. D. P. Hodge (Glastonbury), and J. N. Paton (Dundee); the Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, &c.

The Chairman, in opening the business of the meeting, gave a general sketch of the objects of the Financial Reform Association.

Mr. Jeffery read an address from the association to the guests of the evening, acknowledging their labours in connection with the repeal of the corn laws, and urging them to further efforts for the removal of the numerous protection tariffs which still remain to show that our system of free trade is incomplete and imperfect.

Mr. Bright, on presenting himself to the meeting, was greeted with long-continued cheers, the whole company rising. He said he was quite unable to make a fitting answer to the address which had just been read, but he felt grateful to the council, and all who had taken part in its preparation and presentation, for the sentiments expressed towards himself and his friends, Messrs. Cobden and Thompson. There were many in this country unable to comprehend and appreciate the noble mission which had been undertaken by the association. They proposed, in the first place, to secure an economical expenditure of the national finances; and, in the second, to obtain a system of taxation whereby all subjects of the State should be taxed according to their means. He believed that this end could only be obtained by a system of direct taxation. Many newspapers would doubtless attack these views within the next few days, and large numbers of people, particularly among landed proprietors and the agricultural classes, would regard them as pernicious, and perhaps revolutionary. The landed gentry were generally the last to learn anything. They were the last to learn the justice and necessity of the repeal of the corn laws, although no class had derived greater benefit from that measure than the landed gentry. The anticipated results would be almost as great and beneficial when the programme of the Financial Association was carried into effect. He had lately been attacked by the press. Now, he would just detain them for a short time by reviewing a few of these newspapers articles, and he hoped to show what bad political economy these professed leaders of public opinion sometimes indulged in. Mr. Bright then read passages from the *Times*, the *Spectator*, and the *Economist*, and proceeded to refute the assertions made. He next adverted to the consumption of the people, in order to show the relative proportions of taxation. The revenue from the excise was about £22,000,000, and it had been thus divided by a competent official authority: The upper classes paid £7,350,000, the middle £15,900,000, and the lower classes £18,600,000. During the last twenty years the consumption of sugar, tea, coffee, corn, cattle, and tobacco, had very nearly doubled; and by whom, he would like to know, had this vast increase of commodities been consumed? Unquestionably by the middle and lower classes. At this hour twenty-four millions of people in this country lived in houses of less rental than £10 per annum, and only six millions lived in houses of a higher rental than £10. The conclusion, then, to be drawn from all these facts was that the revenue produced by taxation upon the ordinary articles of consumption fell heaviest upon the industrious classes. He (Mr. Bright) lived in the midst of a manufacturing district, and he knew something of the life of the labouring men. Although this was a time of unusual prosperity, the life of a labouring man was one of peculiar hardship and difficulty. Labouring men had to maintain an incessant struggle to keep themselves from what they dreaded so much—the workhouse. Their life was precarious, and, on the average, not of long duration. He (Mr. Bright) appealed to the middle classes of the country to band together to relieve the labouring classes from their heavy burdens, and to abolish a system which weighed so heavily upon the great mass of their fellow-countrymen. Well, then, how best to meet the difficulty? He would propose a tax of 8s. per £100 upon the whole property in the country belonging to persons having £100 per annum or more. This would produce about £7,000,000 per annum. If this tax were adopted they could abolish the duties on sugar, tea, coffee, insurance, carriages, and a great variety of articles. Such a measure would immediately increase the trade of the nation, and spread happiness and contentment amongst the great industrious population, whilst at the same time the tax would not weigh heavily upon those classes which would have to pay it. As regards the duties on tobacco and spirits, they produced about £18,600,000, and he would not propose their abolition—at least for the present. Besides, the largest proportion of those which came from tobacco and spirits was paid by the lower classes, and they may fairly leave the proportion of the national revenue to be paid by them, whilst the upper and middle classes ought willingly to burden themselves with the remaining taxation required by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Bright then referred at considerable length to the legacy duty, or personal duty, probate duty, and the succession tax of 1856, which last he denounced as a shame and a disgrace. The poor were taxed excessively to spare the rich, and all classes were taxed excessively to spare the proprietor of the soil. He would give his explanation of this state of things in a few words. The Parliament, which levied the taxation, was a Parliament of the rich, and the majority of the members belonged to the landed proprietors. What was the remedy? They must either have an agitation extending over some years, rousing the country to indignation, and perhaps to the brink of insurrection; or they must have a measure of Parliamentary Reform which would change the character of the Legislature. The monopolists of power dreaded the extension of the franchise. The existence of the present Cabinet, however, depended upon the courage and honesty with which it dealt with this important and unavoidable question: the very future of their party depended upon it. For himself, reviled though he was by the masked conspirators who wrote the leading articles of the morning and weekly journals, he should continue to demand what he considered to be a wise, just, and comprehensive measure of Parliamentary Reform. "I ask," said the hon. gentleman, in conclusion, "that Parliament should be made a real representation of the property, the industry, and the intelligence of the nation; that we may be delivered, if possible, from chaotic legislation, from reckless expenditure, and from a taxation oppressive, unequal, and unjust. The monopolists of power reject that demand with scorn. The day may come when it will be made in a louder voice than mine, when this question will be grasped in a ruder hand than mine; and when it is so made, as was the case in 1852,

it will be surrendered with fear and humiliation for which reason and justice now plead in vain."

The hon. gentleman resumed his seat amidst enthusiastic applause.

The meeting was subsequently addressed by Lord Teynham, Mr. J. E. Ewart, M.P., Mr. Pollard Urquhart, M.P., Mr. Stansfield, M.P., and Mr. Lawrence Heyworth; and the proceedings were brought to a close shortly before eleven o'clock.

## SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

ARAGO'S WORKS.—The sixteenth and last volume has just been published at Paris. It is the second volume of "Mémoires Scientifiques." That M. Barral, the editor, has worthily completed his honourable task is the opinion of all competent judges.

PUDDLED AND FORGED STEEL form the subject of various historical and descriptive notes by M. Grüner in the new number of the *Annales des Mines*. The paper is immediately followed by one on the fabrication of steel in India.

FRENCH EXPEDITION TO CHINA.—M. Faye has requested the French Academy to apply to the Government, petitioning that a scientific commission may be appointed to accompany the military expedition to China, to be organised in a manner similar to those of the expeditions to the Mores and Egypt.

FEEN STEMS.—The forms and structure of these very interesting members of the vegetable kingdom are discussed by Dr. George Ogilvie, of Aberdeen, in the new number of the *Annals of Natural History*. The paper is illustrated with three plates (taken from photographs) of the *Polypondium*, *Asplenium*, *Lustrea*, &c.

SHOOTING STARS.—M. Coulvier-Gravier, who has devoted a lifetime to the subject, has just laid before the French Academy of Sciences the continuation of his catalogue of these meteors, observed between September 3, 1853, and November 10, 1859, with remarks, which appear in *L'Institut*.

"BLOWPIPE EXPERIMENTS," by Professor Robert Bunsen. This paper has been translated by Dr. E. Atkinson, of Cheltenham, and inserted in the supplement to the *Philosophical Magazine*. Woodcuts are given of the apparatus, and also a list of the substances experimented upon, and tables of the results.

WHITE BRASS is the name given to the metallic alloy of M. Sorel, which consists of ten parts of copper, ten parts of cast iron, and eighty parts of zinc. It may be turned, filed, and bored, does not adhere to the moulds in casting, and retains its lustre for a very long time in moist air.—*Chemical Gazette*.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVERS will be much interested in the detailed resume of the meteorological observations made at Lille from December 1858 to August 1859 by M. Meurein, which is given in *L'Institut*. It contains many interesting points for comparison with the observations made in this country, published by Mr. Glaisher, in the "Reports of the Registrar-General."

ARTERIAL DRAINAGE AND OUTFALLS has been the subject of discussion at the Civil Engineers' Institution, in consequence of the recent reading of a paper by Mr. R. B. Grantham, who particularly commented on the magnificent works, called the Bedford Level, begun in the seventeenth century, and probably the largest work in the world for reclaiming an extensive area of country from the effects of stagnant water and floods by arterial drainage. The engineers recently employed were the Rennies and Mr. James Walker. The drainage works in Ireland, Italy, and India, were also noticed.

EXHALATION OF CARBON FROM THE LUNGS.—Dr. Edward Smith gives his views on this subject in the *Philosophical Magazine*. He points out that the amount of carbon exhaled varies with different articles of diet, and the amount and nature of exercise, &c.; and gives many interesting facts in support of his theory that the carbon evolved at any particular moment is derived—(1) From the immediate transformation of food containing carbon; (2) From the blood, in which it is held freely or loosely associated with a base; and (3) From the direct transformation of the vital tissues of the body.

APPLICATION OF MAGNETISM TO RAILWAYS.—Mr. Edward Serrell, in the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, gives a description of his magnetic apparatus for adding adhesive force to the driving-wheels of locomotives. It consists of a helical coil of copper wire, or some other proper electrode, placed transversely to the wheel and around the lower segment, in such a way that the wheel may revolve freely without coming in contact with it. The first battery Mr. Serrell employed consisted of sixteen of Grove's cells. He afterwards employed a modification of Smee and Chester's. He states that, by the addition of this apparatus to an engine, he increased the traction above seventy-five per cent.

ELECTRIC CONDUCTION.—M. H. Wartmann has made some experiments which add to our knowledge of the influence that pressure exerts on the electric conductivity of metals. We limit ourselves to saying that he has proved that the electric conductivity of a copper wire is sensibly diminished when subjected to a pressure of thirty atmospheres; that it is much more so when the pressure is increased; that while the pressure remains the same the conductivity remains also constant; and that the wire retains its primitive conductivity when the pressure is removed. M. Wartmann has extended the pressure as far as four hundred atmospheres. These results establish a new analogy between heat, light, and electricity.—*L'Institut*.

ATMOSPHERIC ELECTRICITY is the subject of the principal paper in the new number of the *Philosophical Magazine*. It is by M. F. Dellmann, of Kreutznach. Engravings of the apparatus employed and tables of the results of the observations are given. As the effect of electricity on organic life is being more and more recognised the importance of studying atmospheric electricity becomes more manifest. This has induced M. Dellmann to publish his observations. With respect to the origin of atmospheric electricity, he discusses the theories of Lamont and the two Peltiers, and considers that the views of Peltier, jun., and Lamont lead only to complications and contradictions; and recommends the researches on ozone, commenced by Schönbein, and the views of Faraday on the diamagnetism of oxygen.

THEORY OF DYEING.—A critical and experimental contribution on this subject (translated from the German of Dr. P. A. Bolley, of Zurich) appears in the supplement to the *Philosophical Magazine*. The writer proposes two questions for solution. 1. In what part of the coloured fibre is the colouring matter situated? Does it merely adhere to the surface, or does it penetrate the entire substance of the cell-walls of such fibres as cotton and flax; or, lastly, in the case of such fibres, is it stored up in the interior of the cell-wall? 2. What is the nature of the union between the dye and the fibre? Is it a chemical combination, or is it due to mere surface attraction? To elucidate these questions the author states the principles involved in the processes of dyeing, and gives the views of Chevreuil, Crum, Verdel, Persoz, Maschke, Erdmann, and other chemists. The different dyes and mordants, and their different action on animal and vegetable tissues, are also fully discussed. Dr. Bolley's is the fullest and most important paper on this subject that has appeared for some time, and doubtless will attract much attention.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The second monthly meeting, which took place recently—W. Pole, Esq., F.R.S., treasurer, in the chair—the Hon. Augustus Henry Vernon and six other gentlemen were elected members. The Rev. John Barlow, the secretary, announced that the lecture arrangements before Easter were completed. In



## THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF NEW BRUNSWICK

His Excellency the Hon. John Henry Thomas Manners Sutton, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, born in the year 1814, is second son of the late Viscount Canterbury, and was educated at Eton and Cambridge. He entered early into the arena of politics, and represented the borough of Cambridge for several years. In 1841 he accepted the appointment of Under Secretary for the Home Department in the late Sir Robert Peel's Administration, which office he held until the breaking up of the Peel Ministry in 1847. In 1853 he was appointed head of the Commission for Inquiring into the Harbour Dues; and, whatever difference of opinion may exist with respect to the recommendations contained in the report of the commissioners, the ability displayed in it has



THE HON. J. T. MANNERS SUTTON, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

never been questioned. Mr. Manners Sutton was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick in 1854, which office he now holds. The colony, we believe, has thriven under his government; and, unless we are misinformed, he has conciliated in a remarkable degree the personal goodwill as well as the confidence of its inhabitants.

## THE NEW ADELPHI THEATRE.

The drama of "The Dead Heart" deservedly progresses in public esteem. The great scene of the destruction of the Bastille, and the



SIR GEORGE GREY, K.C.B., GOVERNOR OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY YORK.—SEE PAGE 588.

deliverance of the lovelorn hero, now grown old in his despair and sorrow, has more than once been presented on the stage, but seldom in so complete, so picturesque, and so interesting a form. That a *mise en scène* so excellent in itself and so effective with the audience may be preserved, we this week give an Illustration which will bring it again, in all its terrors and with all its pathos, before the reader. Even those who have not witnessed the drama, but, nevertheless, have read any adequate outline of the plot, will sympathise with the excited crowds in the moment of their victory and the assurance of their recovered liberty. With the affecting episode of the poor widowed lover set free from his long imprisonment, only to be tantalised with a fallacious hope, and to be remitted on the heart with a blow more deadly than the first, the spectator will most assuredly feel with a degree of intensity that testifies to the power of the incident and the skilful selection of situation on the part of the able dramatist. We are disposed to place dramas of this kind in a higher class than that usually awarded to them. They are in the spirit of modern history; and with such events and their accessories the drama of the future must necessarily deal. That, however, will place them on a more elevated stand point; bring to bear on them the philosophical and poetical mind; and seek to found on the life of the nineteenth century a series of dramatic chronicles which shall remain as imperishable productions of tragic art. For this coming development it would be well for theatrical managers to prepare.

## THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CROWDER.

The death of this learned and excellent Judge has caused a deep feeling of regret among his numerous friends, and among the legal profession and the public. Sir Richard Budden Crowder, second Puisne Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, was the eldest son of the late William Henry Crowder, Esq., of Montague-place. He was born in London in 1796, and was educated at Eton, whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge. Called to the Bar in 1821 by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, for a long series of years he went the Western Circuit, where



THE LATE HON. MR. JUSTICE CROWDER.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY HERBERT WATKINS, REGENT-STREET.

he attained a high reputation, both as a lawyer and an advocate, and enjoyed in London also a very considerable practice. On the death of Sir Charles Wetherell he was appointed Recorder of Bristol, which office he held for nearly eight years, until 1854, when, being then M.P. for Liskeard, he was appointed a Puisne Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and was knighted. Sir Richard, prior to his elevation to the Bench, had been for some years Counsel for the Admiralty and Judge-Advocate to the Fleet. Sir Richard died suddenly at his residence, 17, Carlton House-terrace, on the 5th instant. He was never married. The vacant seat on the Bench in his room has been filled by the appointment of the Solicitor-General, Sir Henry Keating.



THE FALL OF THE BASTILLE, SCENE FROM "THE DEAD HEART," AT THE NEW ADELPHI THEATRE.



LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE VICTORIA BRIDGE SEVERN VALLEY RAILWAY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

## LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE VICTORIA BRIDGE ON THE SEVERN VALLEY RAILWAY.

On the 24th ult. the foundation-stone of the Victoria-bridge over the River Severn, at Arley, was laid by Mr. H. O. Bridgeman, the resident engineer of the Severn Valley Railway Company, in the presence of a large number of the influential gentlemen of the neighbourhood, the Mayor and Corporation of Bewdley, and a numerous body of spectators.

This bridge, which is for the purpose of carrying the Severn Valley Railway over the River Severn, is considerably the largest of its kind ever attempted for railway purposes. The arch will be a segment of a circle spanning the river in one clear opening of 200 feet, with a versed line of 20 feet. It will be formed of four ribs of cast iron; the roadway between the crown of the arch and the abutments of the bridge will be carried upon wrought-iron girders, the spandrels being filled in with light cast-iron columns; the whole, when complete, will form a very handsome bridge, and is beautifully situated in a picturesque and romantic locality.

The contract for the execution of the ironwork of the bridge has been intrusted to the celebrated Colebrook Dale Company. We may mention that this company erected also over the Severn, between Madeley and Broseley, the first cast-iron bridge ever constructed; it was completed in the year 1777, from designs by Abraham Darby, and has a clear span of 100 feet 6 inches, with a versed line of 45 feet. The perfect manner in which it remains to the present day shows an accuracy of deduction and boldness of design rarely met with in a first production, and reflects great credit upon the inventive genius of Darby, who thus inaugurated a new material in bridge construction, which has been most extensively adopted with great success and economy.

The Severn Valley Railway, which is now in rapid course of construction, will confer a great benefit upon an important district hitherto entirely shut out from the advantages of railway communication. The line commences at Hartlebury, about three miles from Kidderminster, by a junction with the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway, thence by Stourport to Bewdley, where it enters the valley of the Severn, crossing the river at Arley, thence by Stanley and Hampton's Lode to the ancient and celebrated town of Bridgnorth, once famous for its castle, one of the great strongholds of the country in the middle ages, and a Royal castle for upwards of 500 years; it was also occasionally the residence of Charles I. in the declining fortunes of that unhappy Monarch.

The views from and in the immediate vicinity of Bridgnorth are among the most beautiful in England; and there can be no doubt, when facilities are afforded for communication, that it will become a favourite resort for the tourist.

The line passes under the town of Bridgnorth in a tunnel through the red sandstone, thence by Apley Castle, Coalport, Broseley, Madeley, and Coalbrook Dale. These latter are the centre of a large iron and coal district. Coalport and Broseley are also celebrated for their extensive manufactory of pottery-ware and china. The line then proceeds past the ancient Abbey of Buildwas, by Shinton, Atcham, and Berrington, to Shrewsbury, forming a junction with the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway about half a mile from the present station at Shrewsbury.

The line is about forty miles in length, and is expected to be opened throughout in the spring of the year 1861. It has been designed, and is being carried out, under the direction of John Fowler, Esq., C.E., F.R.S., the engineer-in-chief to the company. Messrs. Brassey and Field are the contractors for the whole works.

Our Engraving is from a sketch by Mr. Alexander G. Linn, the assistant engineer to the Severn Valley Railway.

## SIR GEORGE GREY, K.C.B.,

## GOVERNOR OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The gentleman whose Portrait accompanies this notice is perhaps foremost among "the men of the times" connected with the history of our Southern Colonies. His Excellency Sir George Grey, K.C.B., Governor of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and her Majesty's High Commissioner of British Kaffraria, is a self-made man—a man of the people—whose sagacity, honour, perseverance, experience, and great administrative ability, combined, have won for him the goodwill and confidence of almost every Minister for the Colonies from the time that Lord Glenelg held the seals of the Colonial Department to the present hour, when the Duke of Newcastle is at the head of that department in Downing-street.

Sir George Grey was born at Lisbon, on the 14th of April, 1812—two days before his father, Lieut.-Colonel Grey, of the 30th Foot, was killed at the siege of Badajoz. His mother was Elizabeth Anne, the eldest daughter of the Rev. John Vignoles, of Cornabir, in the county of Westmeath, Ireland. She was afterwards married to the Rev. Sir J. G. Thomas, Bart., Vicar of Wartling and Bodiam, in Sussex. The subject of this memoir is therefore half-brother to the present Baronet. The earlier years of his boyhood were spent with his relatives in Ireland. When he was sufficiently advanced in age and books he was sent over to England, to prepare to follow his father's profession; and, accordingly, he entered Sandhurst. On the 14th of January, 1830, he obtained his commission as Ensign in the 83rd Regiment. In 1836 Mr. Grey, then a Lieutenant, and Lieutenant Lushington, of the 9th Foot, proposed to Lord Glenelg, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to form a party to explore the northern and western coasts of Australia. The offer was accepted; and, with the aid of Government, and the assistance of the Royal Geographical Society, Mr. Grey organised an expedition, which, after many severe trials and disappointments, accomplished a great part of its mission. Its history and results are well described in two volumes, which appeared in 1841, entitled, "Journals of Two Expeditions of Discovery in North-West and Western Australia, during the years 1837, 1838, and 1839, under the authority of her Majesty's Government, &c. By George Grey, Esq., Governor of South Australia." From them we learn also that his political career commenced as Government Resident at King George's Sound. There he also discovered that Australia had other charms than noble streams, fine pastures, and magnificent scenery; and the daughter of Sir Robert Spencer, his friend and predecessor in office, became the wife of the future Sir George Grey. While visiting in Mauritius, in 1840, he draughted an elaborate statement of his views on the policy to be pursued in the government of colonies such as Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, and forwarded it to Lord John Russell, Secretary for the Colonies; and the principles which he then laid down he has consistently adhered to, especially in New Zealand and the colony over which he at present rules. We might expatiate on the merits of that policy, but this is not the time nor the place. The effects of his administrations are seen in the prosperity of those dependencies which have had him for their Governor.

In 1840 the colony of South Australia was completely bankrupt. Land speculations had ruined the colonists; the Governor's drafts on the Imperial Treasury, to the tune of £69,000, were dishonoured; and the Governor, Colonel Gowler, was recalled, and blamed far more than he deserved. The man who had so well conducted his temporary government at King George's Sound was selected by Lord John Russell to fill the vacancy at Adelaide. The new Governor (then Captain Grey) assumed the reins of office with a deficit of £210,000 in the colonial treasury. Before his five years' tenure of government expired he had helped the colony to recover from its wretchedness, and to establish its prosperity.

In 1844-45 serious disturbances arose between several of the northern tribes of New Zealand, the New Zealand Company, and the Government. The Governor, Captain Henry Fitzroy, was removed; and the Earl of Derby, then Lord Stanley, who had succeeded Lord John Russell in Downing-street, sent out instructions for Captain Grey to proceed from Adelaide and assume the direction of affairs at Auckland. Here he arrived on the 14th of November, 1845. Reinforcements were sent to him from Australia; and, before the close of 1846, he carried conquest and subjugation where his predecessor had been defeated by the warlike Maoris. On the 3rd of September, 1847, the Governor reported that all disturbances were terminated. Peace was followed by evidences of prosperity; and her Majesty the Queen, as an acknowledgment of Captain Grey's valuable services, created his Excellency a Knight Commander of the Most Noble Order of the Bath. This was on the 29th of April, 1848. The firm course taken by Sir George Grey in New Zealand towards both aborigines and European settlers was such as to

prove to the world that he is no common man. At a public meeting held very lately in Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, we find it was stated of him by one of the speakers—Mr. Saul Solomon, a member of the House of Assembly—that "in the maintenance of his policy, which he believes to be a right one, no power on earth shall make him act contrary to that in which he conscientiously believes to be for the benefit of the colony over which he rules. And, with that view, he is ready, at any moment, to sacrifice his own interests." He had not been very long in New Zealand before representative institutions were granted to the inhabitants by an Imperial Act. The Constitution which was granted by the Crown in 1846 his Excellency was bold enough, because he believed it was his duty, to suspend for five years, of his own firm will and on his individual responsibility. And such was the high opinion of his judgment entertained by the home Government at the time that this despotic intervention was approved by them; and a new form of Constitution, on the federative principle, was afterwards sent out, but it did not come into operation until the year 1852.

Having seen a moral revolution take place in New Zealand, and established everything connected with the Government and the people on a liberal and prosperous basis, Sir George Grey was beginning to feel that a rest from the arduous duties of office was necessary for his health, when he was called to a higher and wider sphere of duty, by being appointed to succeed Sir George Cathcart as Governor of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, in addition to which he was specially charged with the management of affairs in British Kaffraria. The Duke of Newcastle was then, as he is now, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and he had appointed Sir George Cathcart Adjutant-General of the Army. The date of Sir George Grey's promotion is the 24th of July, 1854. On the 5th of December his Excellency arrived at the Cape, and was warmly received by the inhabitants of the metropolis. Accustomed to grapple with difficulties, and well informed of the nature of the aboriginal minds of the tribes of the southern hemisphere, Sir George Grey went out prepared to combat and overcome the restlessness and the evils which the border tribes of the colony had created. At the Cape, more perhaps than in any other colony, conflicting interests had long separated into opposing factions the several classes, whose blood is as various as are the denominations and sub-denominations of the creeds which they adopt, or who otherwise are sunk in the outer darkness of heathenism, which blinds the minds of the whole of the native races. The spirit of antagonism has reduced the original inhabitants of Southern Africa, the Hottentots, to a mere handful. The Kaffir tribes—haughty, warlike, and revengeful—have been driven backwards. They and the white man have stood in an attitude of determined antagonism to each other. Long and blood-stained wars had opened fresh wounds, and the depredations on the frontier had thoroughly darkened the minds of the agriculturists against all belief in the possibility of a cure for this wretched state of things. Sir George Grey's twenty years' experience in the sister colonies of the Cape well fitted him for breaking down this barrier to the progress of the people, native and European. He examined the country with his own eyes, he made himself personally acquainted with all the chiefs of the tribes within and on our borders, and then took steps for spreading his policy. He selected officers of known temper and forbearance to support his plans. Medicine, education, religion, and the arts of husbandry were made familiar by competent teachers and officers to all the native tribes. He built hospitals, established schools, placed a magistrate with each of the chiefs, made British law paramount over every other, and by this process succeeded greatly in removing one thing hateful to and dreaded by the settlers—the power of the chiefs over their people. Providence aided his intentions and efforts. A frenzy seized on the minds of the Kaffirs so widely and ruinously that hundreds of thousands perished by starvation and cold, and tens of thousands more were spread over the length and breadth of the country to seek labour and food. The troublesome chiefs he transported, others he engaged on public works, and others again he drove far beyond the limits of the colony. The end justified the means. He had to crush for ever the power which he at first was content only to undermine, and he did so boldly. Kaffraria is now at peace; and, so far as the Kaffirs are concerned, it will ever remain so. But the circumstances of Kaffraria involved his Excellency with the home Government in some way as yet unknown to the colonists; and the Derby Ministry, four days before it was superseded by the present Cabinet, recalled the Governor, but failed to name his successor.

This act has been felt throughout the British possessions in South Africa, from Cape Town to Bloemfontein, and from the Free State to Natal, as one of gross injustice, not to the colonists but to Sir George Grey. The excitement and strong feeling which have ensued have been universal in the colony. Public meetings have been held in almost every town to express the sentiments of the colonists upon the recall. Addresses have literally been so numerous that his Excellency could not reply to them all before leaving the Cape. Every class in the community has expressed its thoughts about the matter, and petitions have been addressed to her Majesty the Queen, praying that the services of Sir George Grey may be retained by the colony, and that no one but himself be sent out again to the Cape. Subscriptions to a considerable amount were also raised in Cape Town to erect a statue to his honour, and by the last mail-steamer an eminent Cape merchant—Mr. T. Ansdell—arrived in England, commissioned to make the necessary arrangements for carrying out this object. Sir George Grey is now in this country, having arrived by the August steamer, but his recall has been cancelled by the present Ministry.

A dinner to his Excellency Sir George Grey will be given at the London Tavern on Wednesday next, the 21st inst.

## TESTS FOR CHAIN CABLES.

By far the readiest plan for acquiring a good general idea of the imperfections both of material and workmanship to which chain cables are liable is to pay a visit to a Government test-house, such as that, for instance, at Woolwich Dockyard. In a former Number we furnished our readers with an Engraving of the interior of the testing-house for anchors and of the hydraulic machinery employed there. The machinery used in testing cables is precisely similar, the only difference between the two houses being that the latter is longer than the first. The machine is a simple hydraulic press laid horizontally on the floor, worked by pumps placed in an adjoining apartment, and connected with a beam and scale, also placed in an adjoining apartment, and so arranged that every pound weight in the scale represents a pressure of one ton in the hydraulic press. Cables for her Majesty's navy are constructed in lengths of 12½ fathoms (75 feet) each, joined together by shackles. Eight of these lengths, or 100 fathoms, make a cable; each cable being further furnished with four swivels, distributed over its entire length, in order to prevent twisting. The process of testing is very simple. The chain is brought to the test-house in its separate lengths, and as each length is laid on the floor one end is made fast to a pair of strong iron "butts," and the other, by an intervening shackle, to the piston-rod of the press. The scale is then weighted according to the Admiralty regulations, which prescribe a certain "breaking strain" for every diameter of chain, and direct the cable to be tested up to two-thirds of the breaking strain. The pumps are next set to work, and the chain stretched taut, after which every one retires to the adjoining apartments, and the hydraulic press and the chain are left to fight it out alone. What a stern struggle it is, and in what a crash it sometimes ends may be gathered from the "honourable scars" which, in the shape of many a dint and trench-like scratch, adorn the stout brick walls of the test-house, as well as from a contemplation of sundry broken links which hang like trophies round the wall of the scale room, and with Sketches of some of which we now present our readers. It should be added here that an official watches the scale whilst the pumps are at work, and the moment its rising denotes that the proper amount of pressure has been attained rings a bell and ends the struggle. If the length of chain has sustained the pressure it is now regularly tested. Our readers are probably all aware that the links of a chain cable are made of lengths of iron rod cut, not straight across, but in a slanting direction, and then bent round until the two ends overlap, when they are welded together. In most chains—in all large ones—a stud or stay is added in the middle of the link. In the

links of chains less than one inch in diameter the welding takes place at the end of the link, which is then said to be end-welded; larger links are joined at the side, and are said to be side-welded.

In the construction of a good chain it is necessary that three things should concur, failure in either of which is fatal to the fabric:—First, the material must be good; secondly, the form of construction must be scientific; and, lastly, the workmanship must be unexceptionable. Of defective material we have felt it to be impossible to give an illustration without the assistance of colour. Generally, it may be said that the fracture of the best iron shows dull and lead-like when viewed end on, and appears like frosted silver when looked at sideways in a strong light—there are specimens of all sorts in the Woolwich test-house. Of faulty or unscientific principle of construction Figures 2 and 3 furnish good instances. The link in Fig. 2 was designed in too round a shape, and in testing snapped across the stud, very much in the same way as a man breaks a stick across his knee. In Fig. 3 it will be observed that, the rod being bent too abruptly, the metal on the inside of the link crystallised from pressure (D), whilst in that of the outside the fibre became elongated to such an extent as to resemble wire-drawing (E). The same figure, as well as Fig. 1, exhibits specimens of defective workmanship—the welding in both cases having proved faulty and given way under test. Fig. 5 exhibits an exceedingly curious specimen of unscientific construction. The metal was good and the workmanship excellent, but the links, not being furnished with supporting studs and being designed too circular, stretched out under test until they became so firmly jammed together as to form a perfectly rigid bar. Fig. 4 exhibits the form of link which, after innumerable experiments and trials, has been found the best: it will be observed that the sides are exactly parallel; and it may be added, that the specimen from which the Sketch was made was of the exact size of the chain cables of the Great Eastern. Fig. 6 represents some links of an enormous cable now lying on the wharf ready for shipment to Malta, where it is to do duty as a mooring-chain. It is the largest chain ever forged. The diameter of the metal is 4½ inch, each link is between two and three feet in length, and weighs nearly three hundred-weight. It should be added that the background of Fig. 5 shows the interior of the scale-room in the test-house.

## THE "THUNDER."

THIS fine screw-steam-ship has been built and fitted for the purpose of running between Calcutta and Hong-Kong, with a special view of attaining a greater rate of speed, combined with seagoing qualities, than has yet been attained by the finest vessels now navigating the China Seas. These seas have been the arena of a most spirited contest for some years between the first-class steam-ships of the various companies and firms engaged in that large trade. The *Lightning*, a similar vessel to the *Thunder*, has been the most successful; and her owners have had the *Thunder* built with a view to still keeping possession of the field they have already gained; and from the annexed results, obtained upon trial, it appears there is every chance of their doing so, she being without doubt the fastest screw-steamer yet built, while her consumption of coal is the lowest yet attained.

The dimensions of the *Thunder* are as follows:—Length between perpendiculars, 240 feet; beam, 30 feet; depth, 22½ feet; tonnage, builder's measurement, 1062 72 94 tons; her engines are of 210 nominal horse-power; diameter of cylinders, 55 inches; stroke, 3 feet. She is fitted with belted cylinders, expansion gear, separate thrust, boilers that consume the fuel and heat in furnaces and tubes to the point that the remainder escapes up the chimney and heats the superheater to a temperature of 300 degrees, without regulation.

A trial-trip was made with her on the 3rd inst., when she ran the distance between the Nore and Mouse Lights in thirty minutes, against tide, being at the rate of at least seventeen statute miles per hour; engines making 58 to 60 revolutions per minute, driving the screw direct. The screw, which is of the ordinary description, is 15 feet in diameter, and 29½ feet pitch. Engines during trial evolved 950 to 1000 indicated horse-power.

The numerous party who were on board, including several eminent merchants and scientific engineers, were much pleased with the vessel and her achievements. She is a very handsome vessel, and has not the slightest vibration, even at her immense speed.

The Messrs. Dudgeon, on the following day, had her under way for several hours, to test her consumption of coal. When working with steam at 19lb. pressure, and using full expansion and super-heaters, the engines made 54 revolutions per minute regularly, the vessel steamed over fourteen knots per hour, and the consumption of Duffryn steam coal was 820lb. per hour, or, as near as possible, 1lb. per indicated horse-power per hour, being the greatest result yet obtained from the steam-engine. At the time of trial the immersed midship section was 342 feet; displacement, 1150 tons. The vessel was designed by Mr. John Dudgeon, of 151, Fenchurch-street, under the instructions of Captain Durham; the engines were made by J. and W. Dudgeon, and the ship was built by Mr. C. Lungley. She is fitted with Beattie's patent screw outside the rudder, and Beardmore's superheaters to the boilers. She has the most airy accommodation of any vessel of her class.

The *Thunder* has been taken up by her Majesty's Government for the conveyance of military stores, guns, &c., for Hong-Kong, and is known as No 1 steam transport. She is now coaling at Woolwich.

## CAPTAIN NORTON'S GOSSAMER CARTRIDGE FOR SMOOTH-BORE GUNS.

ANNEXED is a Sketch of Captain Norton's gossamer cartridge, with spherical ball attached, intended to be used with smooth-bore shot-guns, double or single, fitted with ordinary patent breeches, and so utilise arms of that description in case of emergency.

The tapering form of the cartridge allows it to enter freely into the chamber, so as to bring the small end as closely as possible to the communication from the nipple. Both the bullet and powder cartridge are covered with cotton net, and the stiffness necessary to preserve the general form of the completed cartridge is gained by pasting a strip of thin paper around it in such a manner as to leave each end exposed. Curtis and Harvey's improved "large-grain powder" has been found to be best suited to these cartridges. The net surrounding the bullet will retain any lubricating matter which may be preferred and so facilitate loading, and prevent leading of the barrel.

## THE LATE MR. FRANK STONE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

The notice which accompanied the Portrait of Mr. Frank Stone, published in your last Number, is calculated to convey a painfully erroneous impression of the cause of his death. Your informant attributes that untimely event to disappointment at not being elected one of the last Royal Academicians. I hope you will allow me the opportunity of assuring those who may have read that announcement that, from habits of strict intimacy with Mr. Stone and his family, I can speak positively to the error under which the writer of the notice has laboured.

Some days before the election at the Royal Academy Mr. Stone had received what he described to me as his *death warrant* from an eminent physician, who had informed him of the fatal nature of the malady that afflicted him. I was with Mr. Stone a few hours before his death, and, after the election of the Academicians, he spoke of the election of his friend Mr. Phillip with great pleasure, and without a thought of envy or regret. Indeed, his mind, undisturbed by aspirations after worldly honours, was filled with a desire to be prepared for the change that he felt sure shortly awaited him.

To allay as far as possible the pain which your article—most unintentionally, I am sure—has caused to Mr. Stone's family and friends, and by the desire of the family, I ask you to publish this letter in your next Number.

W. F. FRITH.

Executor to the late Mr. F. Stone's will.

Dec. 12.

The new Britannia Theatre at Hoxton, a capacious building, capable of seating upwards of 4000 people, has been engaged by the Nonconformists for a series of special services for the working classes, to be commenced on the evening of Sunday next (to-morrow).

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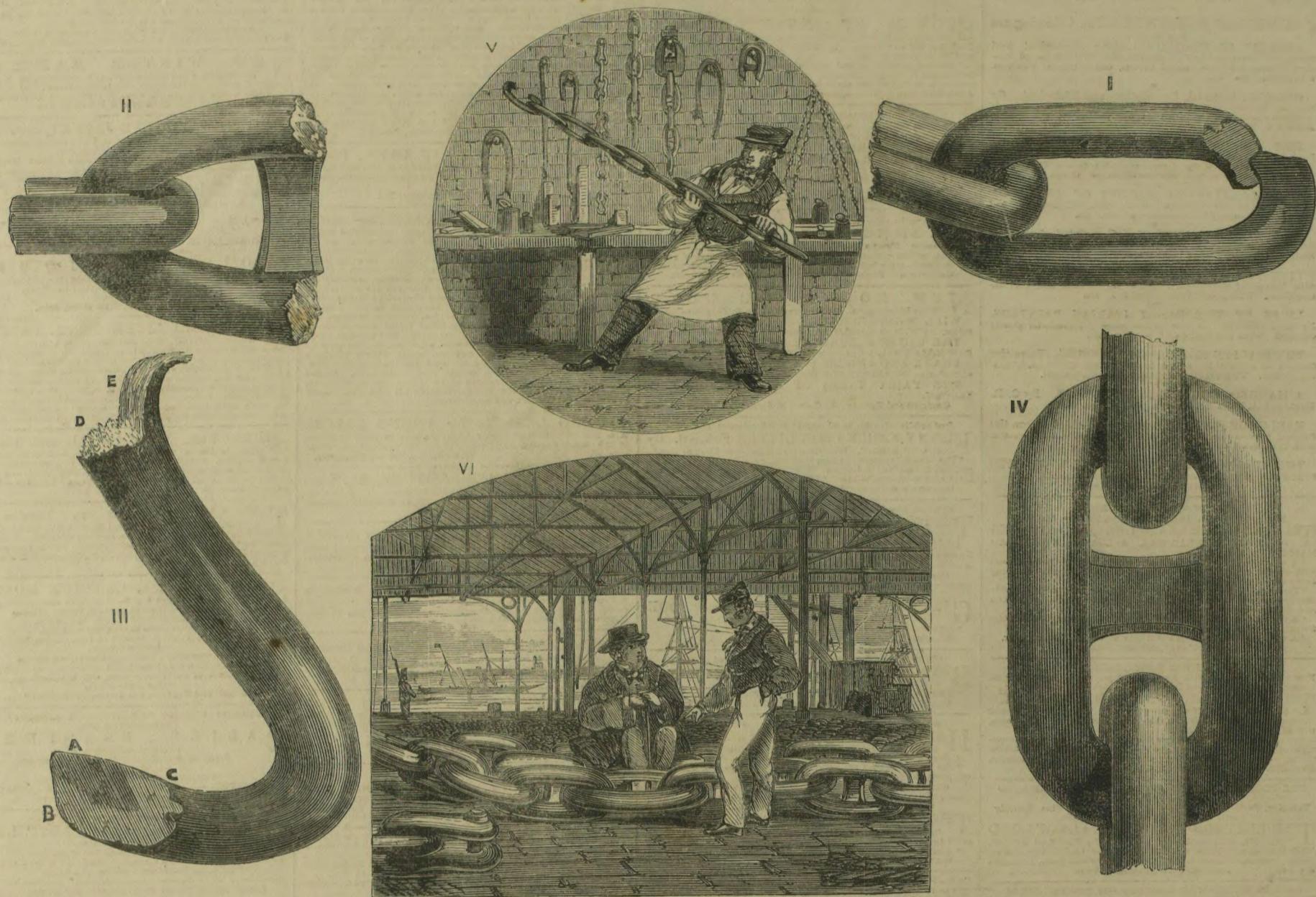
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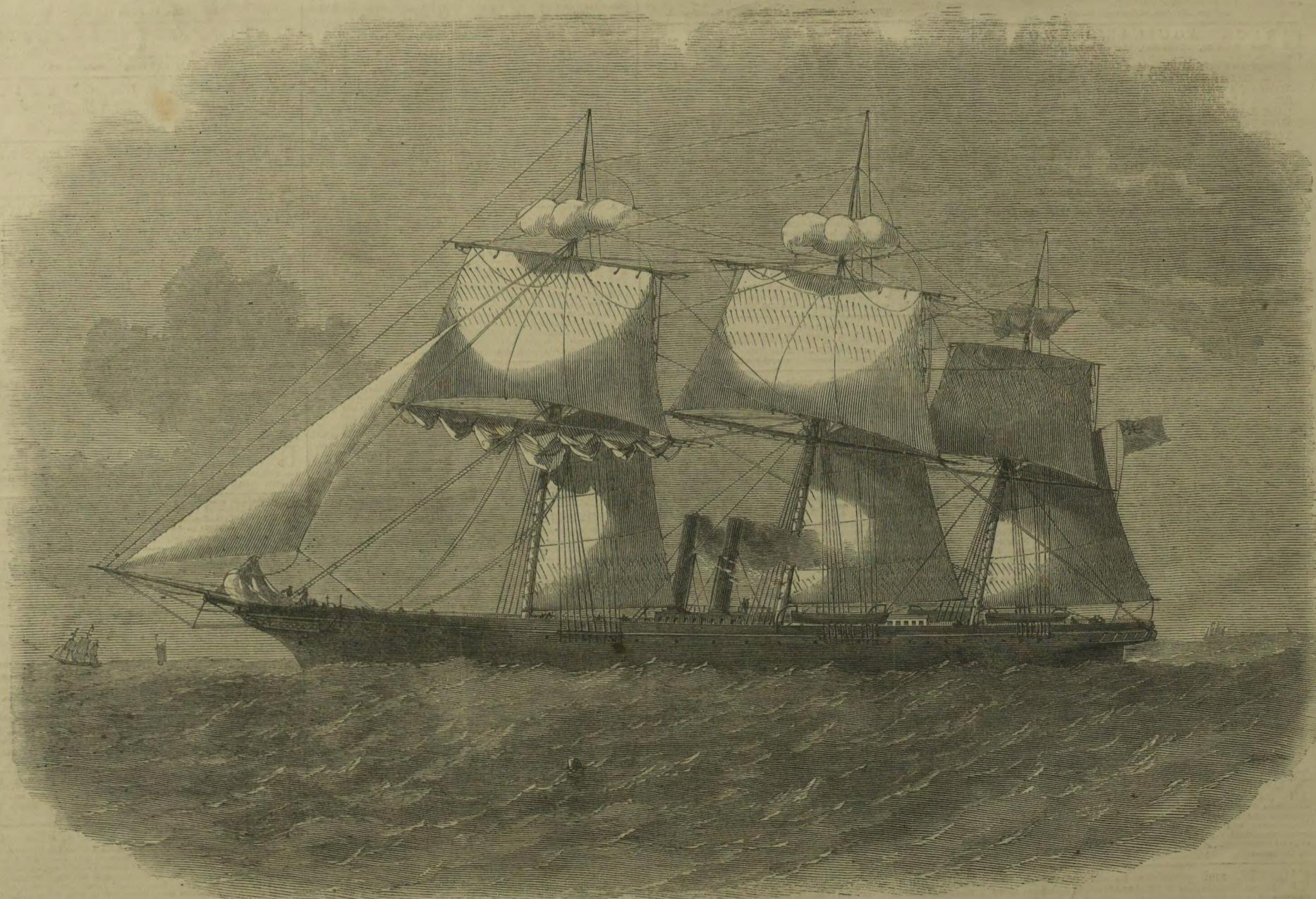
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